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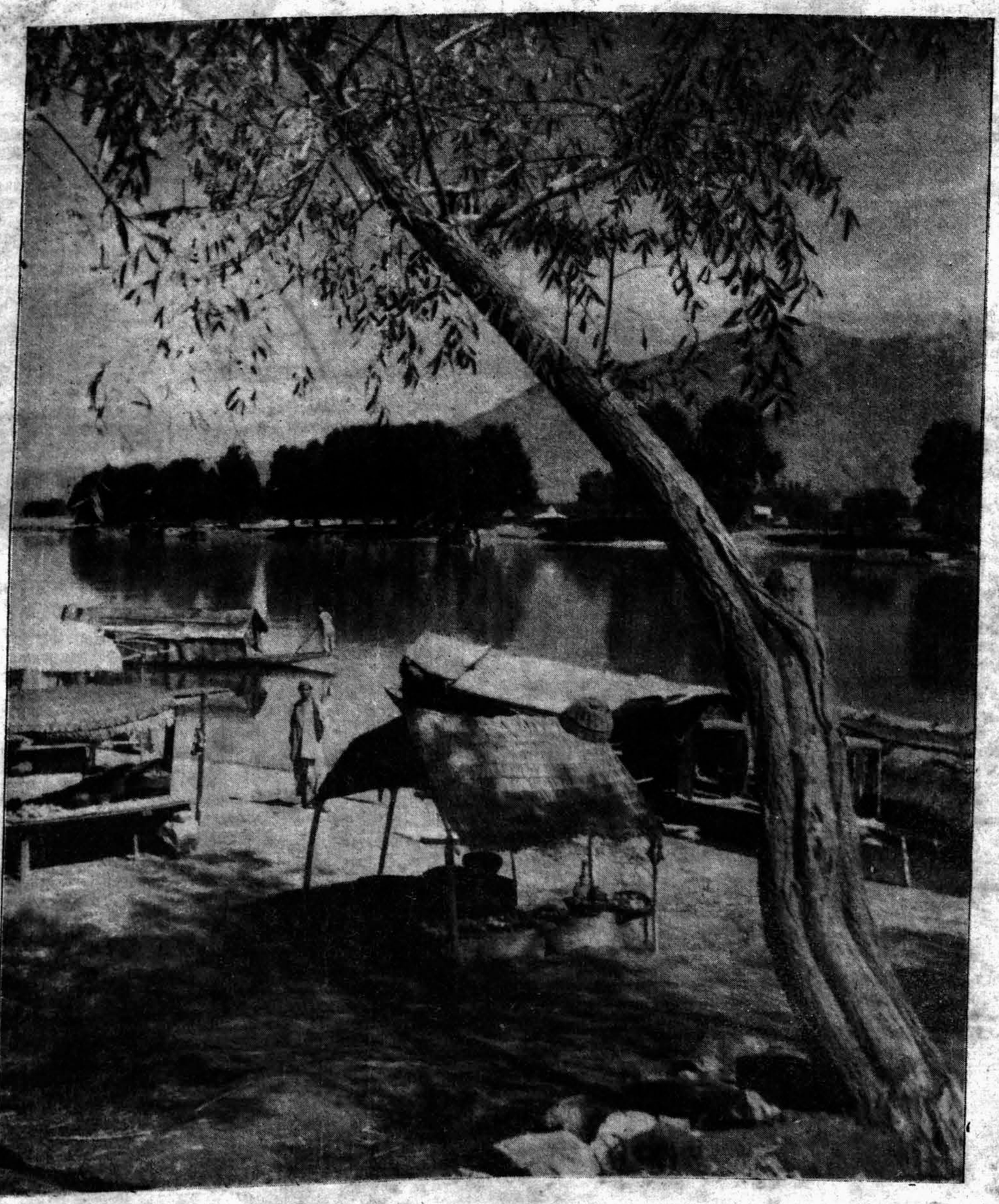
KASHMIR SCENE



—M. C. Patel.

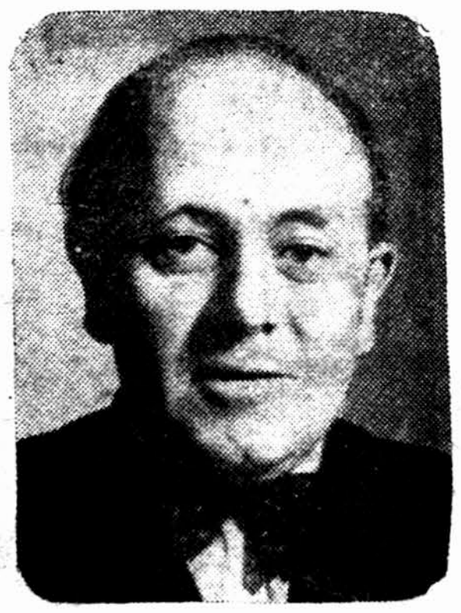
CHURCHILL AND INDIA

By Lin Yutang

—See page 3.

Vernon Bartlett, M.P., Answers The Question:

Can Germany Be Prevented From Going To War Again?



VERNON BARTLETT

He asks a pertinent question.

How to stamp out the aggressive spirit in warlike nations? This is the all-important question of to-day. Can education be imposed from outside without the risk of fermenting resentful nationalism? Can disarmament be enforced without increasing militarism? Should Germany be split up as she was before 1871 when Bismarck united a number of states under one Reich?

My job today is a negative one—to discuss how we can prevent aggression, and quite frankly I am much more interested myself in the other half of the problem, which is, how can we organise peace.

But this side of it—how to prevent aggression—has to be dealt with. However, I ought to say now, by way of introduction to whatever I may say later on, that I don't believe you can ever end wars merely by concentrating on this negative side of the problem. It is like putting pressure on a child's toy balloon—the more you press down one part of it, the more you make it bulge out elsewhere. In my opinion, the forces that lead to war and the people who, in difficulties, resort to the use of those forces, are not to be found in any one country alone.

It so happens that for a number of reasons, historical and otherwise, the people of Germany are peculiarly susceptible to militarism and imperialism, in the old sense of those two words. This also applies to Japan, but Germany alone is quite a big enough subject for me to-day.

Came Late Into The Field

Germany only became united in 1871 when Bismarck brought together a lot of states, some considerable and some rather of the comic-opera type, into one Reich governed from Berlin. By that time the rest of the world had passed through its acquisitive phase. It was in the sixteenth century or even earlier that the British and Spaniards and Portuguese and all the rest of them sailed overseas and acquired territories that in our case have since become parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire—most of which, incidentally, did not come into the Empire as the result of wars at all. Germany coming so late into the field as a great power has only been in a position to desire to acquire territories overseas at the time when we, the French, the Dutch, and so on, realised that our overseas territories were approaching self-government, Dominion status, or complete independence. This may be bad luck on Germany, but the rest of the world cannot stand still and watch while Germany passes through a phase of development from which other countries have already emerged. The economic upheaval alone caused by this German acquisition of 'lebensraum' in Europe or outside it, would drive us into activity.

Very well, then. While mankind is busy on the job of organising peace, special arrangements will have to be made to prevent Germany or Japan—the two great countries that do not seem politically to have grown up—from smashing the new machinery while it is still being constructed.

It seems to me quite obvious that to do this we shall have to disarm those two countries and we shall have to try to rush them through a period of intensive education. According to what one hears of developments in both countries, there is not yet the slightest indication that the younger generation—the generation which is producing soldiers today and should be producing statesmen tomorrow—has lost any of its fanatical belief in its own system of government, so that drastic action will be essential under both these heads.

But it is all very well to talk about disarmament and education. What do we mean by those words? How are they to be applied to countries like Germany and Japan? How do you impose education and disarmament from outside without at the same time increasing that very spirit and resentful nationalism which you want to destroy?

Let us take disarmament first. Shortly after the Peace Conference I wandered around a lot in Germany. In almost every town there were members of the Allied Disarmament Commission whose job it was to destroy Germany's guns and other weapons. Those men did their job pretty thoroughly but, even as they did it, they realised its futility. They realised that they were destroying weapons that would anyhow be out of date before even the most fanatical German militarist could persuade his people again to go to war and, at the same time, they were making it more probable that the people would sooner or later again be persuaded to go to war.

At that time, 1920 or so, the ordinary little German was, naturally enough, sick and tired of war. My own firm belief was, and still is, that that ordinary little German, if he'd been differently treated, could have been persuaded to turn away from militarism and to treat his military leaders as the criminals they were. But I'll admit that my opinion about this is more or less academic because apart from those who, on a basis of cold and calm reasoning, wanted to keep Germany weak because they distrusted that susceptibility to militarism that I mentioned before; apart from those, there were all her neighbours who had so suffered at Germany's hands that they couldn't have been expected to treat her in a way which might discourage the revival of militarism, That seems to me one of the greatest of all our difficulties. It is asking too much of human nature to expect that the moment the shooting stops all the hatred and bitterness which have made the shooting possible should also stop at once. It doesn't. It goes on and it vitiates any peace conference. That's why so many people support the suggestion that, after this war, we should postpone the final peace settlement for some years, so that we shall be able to negotiate it in an atmosphere of calm and relative detachment.

What happened after that Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission had completed its work? Germany was, not unnaturally, subjected to all sorts of restrictions on rearmament that were not accepted by the other countries, great or small. In the course of time Germans who were small children when the first world war broke out grew up and began to take an interest in politics. Just as it was natural that we should want to keep them disarmed, it was natural that they should want to get rid of restrictions imposed upon them from outside for a crime for which they could not, personally, be in any way responsible—it was not their fault they were the sons of their fathers. Therefore, quite inevitably (or so it seemed to me) they wanted armaments and they wanted parades at the same time as their contemporaries in the victor countries were reacting against armaments and against parades.

Bernard Shaw's Argument

I believe that Mr. Bernard Shaw once suggested that at the Peace Conference we should have compelled the German Government to devote an exaggeratedly large percentage of its budget to the manufacture of guns, tanks and other weapons of war. We could then, according to his argument, have gone home and spent a great deal of money on the development of our social services, quite secure in the knowledge that the middle-aged Germans who knew what war was like would not want to be involved in another and that the younger Germans, fifteen years or so later, would react against what seemed to them an iniquitous decision of the victor governments compelling the German people to spend so much on armaments while other people were able to spend so much on social legislation to improve the health and increase the happiness of their people.

In any case I don't suppose that many people would maintain that we can prevent aggression merely by destroying German or Japanese weapons of war (and, incidentally, by thus making sure that, if and when Germany and Japan do rearm, they will have weapons of the very latest type, while we should probably have a lot of left-overs from the present war).

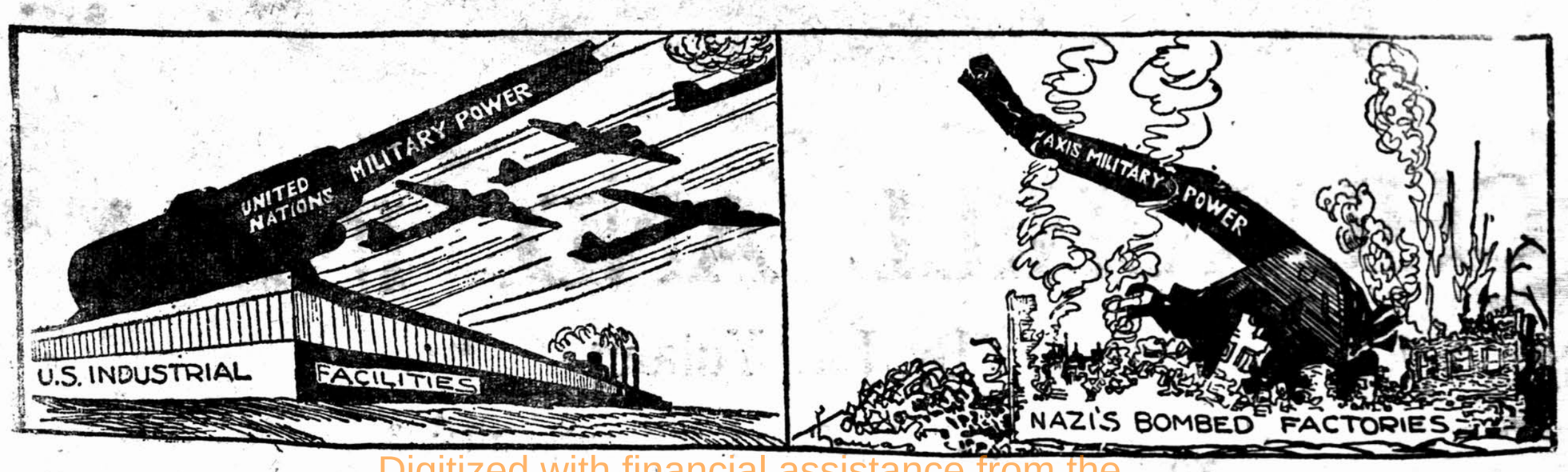
Total warfare involves almost every kind of manufacture, almost every kind of individual activity. If we seek to destroy Germany's armaments, are we to destroy, for example her optical glass industry, her chemical industry and all those other forms of manufacture which are a terrible danger in wartime but also are of great benefit to mankind in peacetime?

We learned in the last war that a great many substitutes which were used on both sides owing to our respective blockades were so perfected that they became much better than the materials they replaced. The Germans showed the greatest ingenuity in producing 'ersatz' materials, and they are doing so again now. (I must say some 'ersatz' were appalling, and the first time I tasted German 'ersatz' coffee, made out of acorns and Heaven knows what, I was so violently ill that I missed the only train in twenty-four hours.) So, before we decide that we can disarm Germany by limiting her import of wolfram, nickel, molybdenum and certain other minerals, we need to remember the amazing progress made in the use, for example, of plastics; should we not be concentrating the attention of German research workers on substitute materials that might prove to be far better than the original materials we were using

Conditions Favourable To Fascism

I am afraid all that I have said so far sounds rather negative and depressing. But it does seem to me essential to get it clear in our minds that we don't prevent aggression me-

(Continued On Page 4)



Can the German military power be smashed beyond repair?

—Cartoon from Detroit News, U.S.A.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CHURCHILL AND INDIA

By Lin Yutang

THE issue of India is more than the issue of India; it is the issue of freedom and what we intend to do with it.

Because we will not even face the issue of empire versus freedom, we have come to the perfectly anomalous position which bothers anybody but an Englishman, that in this war of freedom the Indian fighters for freedom are in jail for committing the crime of fighting for freedom.

Freedom—what magic in that word! Let freedom ring! But Freedom must doff the 'sari' and wear a European gown before we can love her. There is the English freedom which we associate with cozy English cottages and beautiful lawns and the Lake District, and there is the Indian freedom riding on an elephant in the Indian jungle. Mens minds are limited and cannot see that she whom we love wears but a thin white muslin veil around her body, and wraps herself neither in a Union Jack nor in a loincloth. She dwells in the hearts of man and can be seen only with the eye of the mind.

WIN THE WAR FIRST!

So the English are fighting to be free and at the same time fighting the Indians who are fighting to be free, and the Indians are fighting to be free in order to help the English fighting to be free in this war for freedom. This has become such a confounded mess that if the Englishman in India ever thinks, he ought to die of apoplexy. I have no fear that he will. One just does not discuss the Four Freedoms in India, nor bear them mentioned. It is a little awkward, isn't it? Win the war first and use you brains afterward. Only a robust English mind can survive these logical inconsistencies, and I have no doubt it will

I have recently acquired, undeservedly, a reputation for being "anti-English", at least among a few ladies in New York, because I spoke for the freedom of India as if I meant it. What the connection between the two is, I have utterly failed to see, and my lady friends are not able to enlighten me. My position is quite clear: I am not anti-English; I am anti-idiots of any nationality, including my own.

"I WILL NOT YIELD"!

When two Englishmen hold opposite views, like the British Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury, American editors think it is their duty to agree with both of them, as a matter of social amity, and make a present to them of the things men are fighting for. I would not make a present of the things men are fighting for to my best friend, or to my mother, or to God Himself. I yield when it is a question of local domestic politics. I I yield when it is a question of the internal economy of a foreign nation. I will yield even when it is a question which to send first to China—vital war supplies or Coca-Cola for the American pilots in China. But I will not yield when it is a question of freedom, because I mean it, and I believe in it, and I know that we have to-day no alternative but to choose between empire and freedom. While Indians claim that Sir Stafford Cripps in the early stages of the discussion promised them a National "Cabinet" and Cripps' followers just as hotly deny he ever promised them so much real power as a National "Cabinet", only fools will deceive themselves that they have the real facts of the situation. Cripps' mission can be properly understood only by studying the mind of the modern Pericles who initiated and directed the whole Cripps' mission. Anyone who reads the following statements of Winston Churchill regarding his basic attitude toward India, in 1930-1931, and still cannot understand why Cripps failed must be something of a moron. In order to understand the handling of India, we must understand our Pericles.

CHURCHILL AND KIPLING

In January 1930, Winston Churchill said, "Sooner or later you will have to crush Gandhi and the Indian Congress and all they stand for"—which happens to be the principles of the Atlantic Charter as applied to India. During the Simon Commission and after he was the loudest in protesting against negotiating with the Indian leaders as injuring the prestige of the Empire and its public servants. In March, 1931, he said "... We are assigning exaggerated importance to individuals in India with whom we shall never be able to agree and are injuring the prestige and strength of the British Government in India for dealing with all these problems", In February, 1931 he said "To transfer that responsibility to this highly artificial and restricted oligarchy of Indian politicians would be a retrograde act. It would be a shameful act. It would be an act of cowardice, desertion and dishonour. It would bring upon Great Britain a moral shame which would challenge forever the reputation of the British Empire as a valiant and benignant force in the history of mankind." This is Kiplingesque, both Churchill and Kipling having been press reporters of the Boer War and sharing the same opinion about "the lesser breeds without the law".

Alas in the Sixteenth century, he might have been heroic; in the seventeenth and the eighteenth, he might have been competent; in the nineteenth, he might have been great; but in the twentieth, he is a Kiplingesque anachronism. His principles firm his language clear, his purpose determined, he has explained not only the Cripps' mission but the entire India policy, present and future, in those words.

Pericles could not have spoken with greater dignity while his Empire flourished. Cleon the leather merchant could not have been more patriotic, Eucrates the rope-seller could not have been more determined, and even Hyperbolus the lampmaker could not have babbled in sweeter notes to Athenian ears.

UNITED IN DEMAND FOR FREEDOM

I am sure that if the Indians were told that there are Protestants and Catholics and Jews in the United States, and New Dealers and anti-New Dealers and republicans and Democrats and Communists and Socialists and Yankees and Southerners and Negroes and Baptists and Methodists and Seventh Day Adventists and Episcopalians and Mormons, and that Jews, Italians, Greeks, and Irish live on the same streets in Jersey City, and that there are probably two hundred and fifty Christian sects in America, the Indians would despair of ever unraveling the racial and religious complexities of the United States. Yet Hindus and Moslems live on the same streets in India and get along just as well as, if not better than, the Italians and the Irish in Brooklyn.

What is more important, they are all united upon one thing, the freedom of their country—unless it be two things, the freedom of their country and hatred of the English. The same would be true of the Croats and the Serbs and Jews and Catholics in Jugoslavia which we did not hesitate to join together in one country when it suited our purpose. The fact is that if the Moslems did not exist, the English would have to invent them.

Wearing no monocle, and unable to agree with Lady Astor, I happen to think of the freedom of India exactly as I think of the freedom of Norway or Greece or Poland. I should be equally opposed to the extermination of freedom in Greece or Poland, either by Germany or by Russia, no matter what my sympathy for Russia and what my antipathy for Nazi Germany

For two and a half years after England had declared war on behalf of India without first consulting the Indians themselves, the Congress leaders held off, while the English would do nothing to improve the situation. Frantic appeals for freedom and the immediate proximity of the Japanese in Burma precipitated the Cripps' mission. The Indians wanted real power in the defence of their country; the British Government would not give it to them. The Congress and Indian popular opinion were getting restive. Indian bitterness mounted and Indian morale deteriorated. The English rulers were still silent.

After every effort to reopen negotiations had failed, Gandhi gave advance notice to the Viceroy of India about the civil disobedience campaign to be started. The English would not be intimidated. Gandhi begged the Viceroy for a chance to see him. The Viceroy with true viceregal dignity refused. The Congress leaders were put in jail, illegally, according to English judges. The unarmed "rebellion" was quelled.

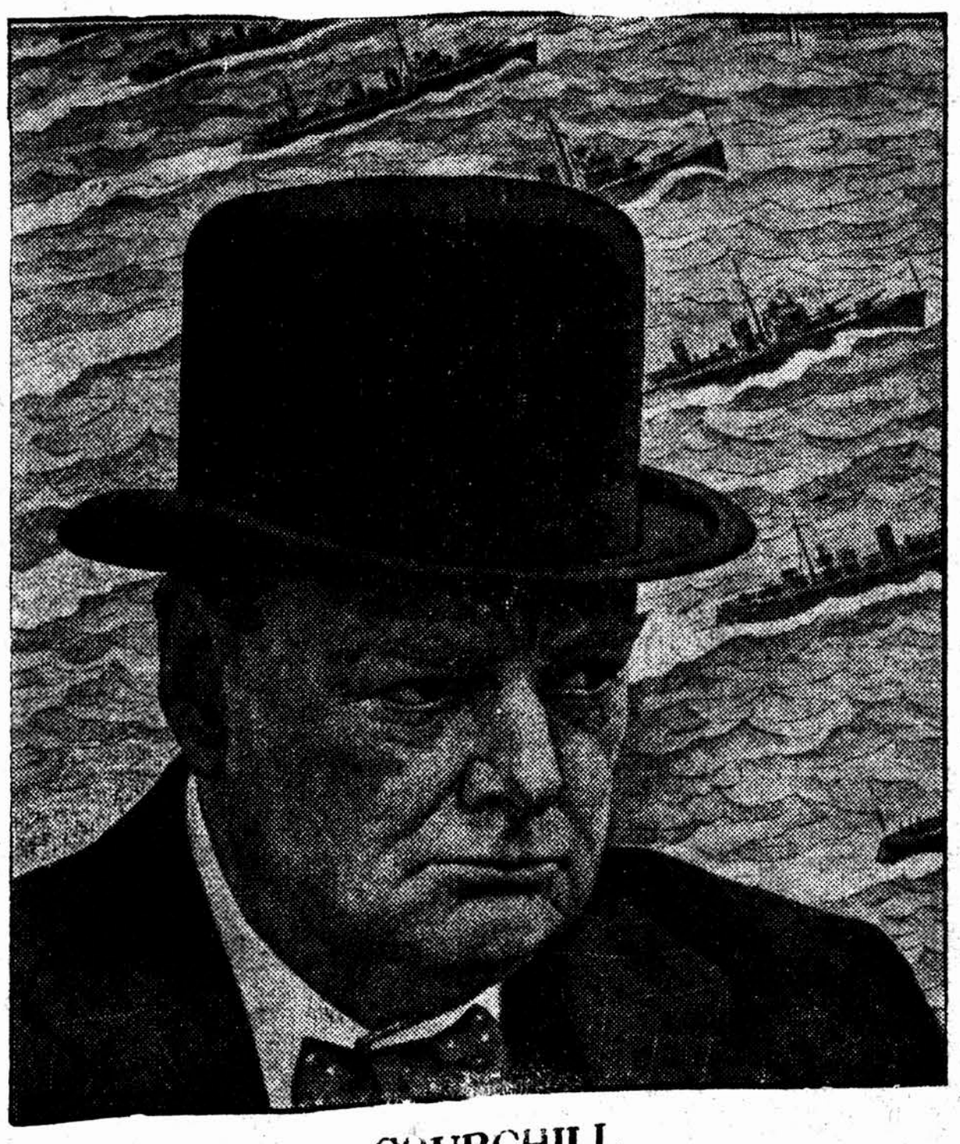
PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH!

The wnole English policy makes sense to me only on the supposition which is real, that what the Asiatics think or feel about it does not matter so long as the "Allies" have superior weapons.

The handling of the problem of India is merely a symptom of the failure to recognize the issue of freedom versus empire, of general spiritual unpreparedness and the belief that resentment, fear and hatred do not matter so long as "the situation is well in hand" which simply means that rioters can be quelled by riot squads. We may be suite sure that after the war, the "situation" will be even better in hand, while the reasons for denying India freedom will remain just as valid.

To-day in this war, there is only one issue—Empire versus freedom. Two world leaders stand at the opposite poles: Chiang-Kai-Shek, for whom "patriotism is not enough", and Winston Churchill, for whom it is. Every thinking man must choose between the two. The measures and standards of European power politics and Asiatic ethical tradition do not meet.

(Reprinted from Omnibook's condensation of Lin Yutang's Between Tears And Laughter".)



CHURCHILL
"A Kiplingesque anachronism"

The brave Chinese idealist speaks out in his great new book, "Between Tears and Laughter":—

★

"Freedom—what magic in that word! Let Freedom ring! But Freedom must doff the 'sari' and wear a European gown before we can love her."

★

"So the English are fighting to be free and at the same time fighting the Indians who are fighting to be free and the Indians are fighting to be free in order to help the English fighting to be free in this war for freedom. This has become such a confounded mess that if the Englishman in India ever thinks, he ought to die of apoplexy."

"Hindus and Muslims live on the same streets in India and get along just as well, if not better than, the Italians and the Irish in Brooklyn. What is more important they are all united upon one thing—the freedom of their country."

★

"The handling of the problem of India is merely a symptom of the failure to recognize the issue of freedom versus empire....Today in this war there is only one issue—Empire versus Freedom."

... AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER

It is an old saying that "all the world loves a lover"—especially when there is an interesting and unusual wedding story.

One of the most remarkable marriages on record was that of Colonel Bastein, of the French Army, to Miss Maureen Ryan. of Co. Kildare. His father stipulated in his will that his son should inherit his fortune only if he married one of six women whose names in a sealed envelope, were lodged with his lawyer. The son and the six eligible girls were to be blind-folded, and he was to marry the first he touched! Not one of the six was known to him.

The fateful blind-man's buff game took place in the presence of the lawyer and executors of the will. Not only did M. Bastein pick out, by sheer luck, the loveliest girl; he enjoyed more than forty years of perfect married happiness with her. Neighbours at Varengueville, near Pourville. where the couple settled into a house provided by the dead father, regarded them as an ideal pair. They were never known to quarrel. In later years they were awarded the Norman equivalent of the Dunmow Flitch.

When Colonel Bastein died just before the war he left behind him eight children, twenty-three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. In this, one of the happiest of marriages, love was indeed "blind."

Their Second Wedding

At Caxton Hall, Westminster, recently, a man married his first wife—as his fourth bride! The 55-year-old bridegroom—Mr. Leonard Bowery Gullick, proprietor of the Nineteenth Club. Mayfair well-known to sportsmen—first married her thirty-one years ago. in 1912. In 1925 they divorced. and the subsequent years had been marked by tragedy.

His second wife, Miss Pat Withers, a celebrated beauty, died in tragic circumstances; he rose from a sick bed to find her gassed. His third, whom he married a year later—Miss Norma Williamson, the squash champion and singer—was killed in 1941 when a bomb hit the Cafe de Paris. Leicester Square. The club's former premises were hit by an H.E., then burned out by an incendiary. He had to be dug out of the debris when his Dover Street flat was bombed.

Through all these troubles, Mr. Gullick told me, he and his first wife remained friends. That friendship was a help and consolation to him in his suffering and loneliness, and at the end of it all they decided to re-marry, settle down again, and spend their remaining years quietly and happily. They have two daughters by their first marriage, aged twenty-six and seventeen.

Marriage By Proxy

The same day, at Caxton Hall, another couple—Major and Mrs. Martin Munro—married for the second time, under English law, having already married by proxy, under U. S. Law, when his bride—Miss Beverly Leslie. twenty-six, of a San Antonio oil family—was in Texas, and he in England with his unit.

She and the tall, handsome Cameron Highlander met in New York early in the war, but before they could marry he was recalled to Britain. For marriage by proxy Mrs. Munro merely had to sign certain documents. He received a cable informing him of the ceremony, which was legally binding in America, and recognized on his passport. When she arrived in England for the Caxton Hall ceremony she saw him for the first time since they became man and wife.

An unusual marriage was that of Dr. Vitali Negri, a psychologist, to a girl of nineteen. He had fallen in love with her when she was fourteen and he forty-four, and she agreed that, before they married, he should give her a five-year intensive course in the "psychology of love."

Theory evidently did not work out in practice, for in a Los Angeles court, where she sued for divorce, she bewailed the failure of the experiment, complaining that while having affairs with other women he continued to treat her as a child, giving her a shilling a week pocket money. He, in turn, complained that she eavesdropped on his professional consultations with patients, then accused him of infidelity.

A happier marriage was that of William Cobbett, the English author of "Rural Rides", who used to roam the shires recording country life. A sergeant-major in the Army, he met his future wife when she was thirteen, scrubbing out a washtub, and he twenty. 'That's the girl for me!' he exclaimed, and from that moment could never think of her as the wife of anyone but himself.

The Vanishing Bride

One of the strangest brides on record provided Poland with a sensation a few years ago. Neighbours in the village of Krystinov, near Cracow, noticed that whenever the husband was absent on business the wife vanished. Determined to solve the Riddle of the Vanishing Bride, the police broke into the home of the newly-married pair—and found the bride in a cellar, chained to the wall by one wrist.

"My husband loves me," she explained haughtily. 'I love him. But he is jealous. He chains me up whenever he goes away, and because I love him I willingly submit!"

At Ilford, two years ago, a mother and her daughter married on the same day. The mother, fifty-seven, with six children, married a retired tram-driver with four children; the daughter, twenty-two, married a gunner on leave before going overseas. The mother was given away by her eldest son, the daughter by her youngest brother.

—Tit-Bits.

Can Germany Be Prevented From Going To War Again?

(Continued From Page 2)

rely by destroying Germany's existing armaments or even by rationing her supplies of raw materials that are believed to be vital for war purposes (Fortunately she does have to import many such materials.) Should we succeed by insisting that all German heavy industry should be controlled or even closed down? Wouldn't it be a great confession of failure to close it down? To say that we would rather leave untapped the great coal resources of the Ruhr because we can't be sure they wouldn't be used to make armaments, Shouldn't we be creating a great problem of unemployment in Germany by doing so, and thus be creating the very conditions most favourable to the growth of Fascism? Because we must remember that the National Socialist Party in Germany grew in proportion to the number of empty bellies there. Let me illustrate that by figures. In May, 1924, when the country was suffering from the miseries of inflation, the Nazi Party won thirty-two seats in the Reichstag. In December of that year the Dawes Plan for Reparations came into operation and revived a certain amount of optimism; the Nazi representation dropped to fourteen. In May, 1928, after four years of apparent prosperity, during which American bankers poured more money into Germany than Germany paid out by way of reparations, Nazi representation dropped from fourteen to twelve. Then came the world slump, and in September, 1930, instead of twelve seats the Nazis could claim a hundred and seven! It has been reckoned that at one time eighty-five per cent of Germany's unemployed were members of the Nazi Party.

Perhaps we can prevent aggression by a strict control of German heavy industry, but not, I imagine, merely by insisting that the German directors should be replaced by Allied ones, because there is a widespread fear that international trusts and cartels already have too great an influence independent of Government control But there might be nominees of Allied governments on these boards and Allied inspectors in the German factories. That at least is one suggestion, and I confess that am not competent to decide how good a suggestion it is.

There is one more possibility. Could we prevent aggression by compelling Germany to pay such reparations that she would have no money with which to buy the raw materials for armaments? This would doubtless be justified by the amount of material damage her armies have done. But apart, perhaps, from using German labour and German products in the immediate job of rebuilding some of the devastated areas in the Allied countries, are we likely to find the same demand for reparations in cash or goods after this war as we found after the last one? We do appear to have learned that even if a vanquished country at the end of a long war can afford to pay reparations the victor countries can't afford to accept them. If the payments are in gold Germany, in order to get the gold, has to manufacture large quantities of goods at a cheap rate so that she can undersell Allied manufacturers. If the payments are made in goods the damage to Allied manufacturers is even more obvious. So that it does not seem to me at any rate a very good idea to try to prevent aggression by presenting Germany with an overwhelmingly large reparations bill.

Now let me come to the more encouraging side of this problem of disarming aggressor countries. There seems to be widespread agreement that there must be some international machinery after the war for preventing aggression Some international police force and international courts of law and equity. Wouldn't you agree that, with the development of aviation, this police force should be much easier to organise than would have been the international army that some governments wanted to organise after the last war? It seems to me that if Germany and Japan were forbidden to manufacture any aircraft for at least some years and the peace-loving nations organised a few highly mobile airborne divisions they would be able to go a long way towards preventing aggression. I am convinced that far-sighted planning of international aviation could go a very long way towards stopping wars. And you have only to think of the number of nationalities now represented in the R. A. F. to realise that an international air force isn't an unpractical proposal.

There are two more points in this task of preventing aggression that I must mention. One is political and one is educational.

Ought we to split Germany up into a number of small states again, as she was before Bismarck united them into one Reich, run from Berlin? After all, the Reich is only seventy-five years old, and the feeling of Bavaria, Saxony and so on against the domination by Prussia remains very strong. Can that feeling be used to lessen the danger of German agression in another twenty years? I have only one comment to make about that. Early in 1920 I was in Munich, and there was a campaign in progress for Bavaria and other states of southern Germany to break away from the Reich. A strong campaign, led by perfectly good German patriots—Bavarian patriots. Unfortunately, the report went round that the movement was being subsidised by the French Minister to Munich, a certain Monsieur Dard, and that killed it stone dead. I imagine that the German Reich will show strong tendencies towards disintegration at the end of this war, but I very much wonder whether those tendencies would not be checked by any Allied attempt to force that disintegration from outside. I am not clear about this myself.

Problem Of Education

Lastly, I come to the terribly difficult problem of education. Millions of young Germans have been taught that Germany, even in this war, is only fighting in self-defence; that the Weimar Republic, established after the last war, with its very democratic constitution, was incompetent and corrupt; that the Jews and others have for years been conspiring to get Germany encircled, attacked from all sides, denied any place in the sun. The books we have been taught to admire they have been taught to burn. It will be hard enough to prevent the Germans from again becoming aggressors; it will be harder still to educate them out of any desire to go to war.

Can we impose teachers upon them from outside? I should have thought that we shouldn't be able to find the teachers and that, even if we could do so. every young German would be taught the very opposite of all these foreign teachers had said when he came home in the evening from school. In the long run, and despite all the Nazis have done to the country, thought is something you can't control and dictate—and thank God you can't! No, personally I think we shall need to draw a distinction between bad Germans and less bad ones, and do all we can to give the less bad ones a chance to teach and to influence their compatriots.

Do you remember how, in the old days before the war, the League of Nations in Geneva built a broadcasting station? It did so happen that I helped to fix up its very first programmes, and we hoped at that time that it would be able to send out news and talks that would everywhere be accepted as impartial, as completely untinged by any nationalistic bias. Unfortunately, governments hesitated to encourage its development, but I wonder whether, after the war, every national broadcasting station, Allied as well as enemy, couldn't agree to devote a certain time every day to relaying news bulletins and other information that was prepared under international supervision? I wonder whether, at the same time, countries such as Germany, whose people had been deliberately taught by their dictators not to think, would not have to submit for some years to some kind of discreet censorship of books and newspapers, films and broadcasts. Also I wonder whether the initiative taken, I believe by the Norwegian Government before this war, to put the writing of history under the control of an international committee of historians might not be developed. That would do good to us all, and not only to the Germans or Italians or Japanese. What a lot of misunderstanding, for example, would be cleared away between the British and Americans if British and American historians agreed upon the accounts of the American War of Independence to be taught in the schools of their respective countries.

Out-Of-Date Chivalry

One final word. It won't be of advantage to us or to anybody else if, after this war, we leave some 60,000,000 Germans bitter, bewildered, resentful, revengeful. They must be encouraged to believe in the greatness of their country, but to do so without wanting to fight wars of aggression. That surely means that we and they should recognise and praise the great services to mankind of their musicians, their poets, their scientists, but that we should treat any leaders going in for militarism, or praising war for its own sake, as the gangsters they are. I see no reason at all why we should treat with out-of-date chivalry those of their generals we make prisoners of war, for these generals have collaborated with Nazi politicians to plunge all the peoples of the world, including the German people, into the darkest misery and the deepest suffering. I don't believe any people is thoroughly bad and is beyond the reach of education. I do believe that we delay that education if we treat these military and political leaders as anything but gangsters and criminals.

Well, I have finished. I am afraid many of the ideas I have put before you are vague and some of the suggestions may be unpractical. That is for you to decide. Can we disarm Germany materially without increasing her militarism? Should we split Germany up, and, if so, how? Can we educate her people to recognise that the glorification of a certain type of leader is inevitably going to lead to another war? How can we control her armaments? These are a few of the questions I leave you to answer. They aren't easy ones, and every Allied government is worrying about them. But they must be answered, and if the answers are wise we may really begin to hope that this will be the last great war in Europe.

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Enemy Plane Drops Bombs On Orissa Coast

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

In the early hours of February 4 an enemy aircraft approached the coast of Orissa and dropped a very small number of bombs, says a communique issued to-day

No damage was caused and there were no casualties.—A. P.

****

Plans To Evacuate Helsinki Ready

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4.

The Finns have prepared plans to evacuate Helsinki the capital of Finland, in the event of an emergency, according to the Helsinki correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, "Allehanda" to-day.

****

Argentina Breaks With Vichy France

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The Argentine Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Vichy France, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, it is officially announced in Buenos Aires, states an 'Associated Press' message from the Argentine capital.—Reuter.

U. S. Flying Fortresses Batter Wilhelmshaven

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Very large formations of United States Flying Fortresses escorted by Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs—more than 1,100 aircraft in all—attacked Wilhelmshaven in north-west Germany today, it is officially announced German fighter opposition was weak. Eight interceptors were destroyed by escorting fighters and one by heavy bombers

PILIBHIT: The Chairman of the Pilibhit Municipal Board, Mr. F. Haque, against whom a motion of no-confidence had been adopted recently, has been removed from the office of Chairmanship by orders of H. E. the Governor, U. P. It will be recalled in spite of the passing of no-confidence motion, the Chairman had refused to resign.

ROVNO AND LUCK CAPTURED

WINTER CAMPAIGN EXTENDS FROM GULF OF FINLAND TO BLACK SEA

MOSCOW, February 5.

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day, reports the capture of Rovno and Luck.

NAZIS WITHDRAWING TO RUMANIA?

In face of the annihilation process of the Red Army forces Marshal Von Manstein seems to be preparing to withdraw from the Dnieper Bend to Rumania.

On the northern front about 80 miles of coastline west of Leningrad are cleared of Germans.

London:—The German news agency military correspondent, Col. Ernst von Hammer, announced last night that "A second battle for Vitebsk has begun."

He also said, "The great winter battle on the Eastern Front is now in full swing on all sectors from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea.

The focal points of fighting are on both sides of Nikopol, between Kirovograd and Byelaya-Tserkov, in the area of Rovno Vitebsk, and north of Nevel as well as between lake Ilmen and the Narva bend."

CLEARED OF ENEMY

The Gulf of Finland up to the mouth of River Narva has been completely cleared of the Germans.

The Novgorod-Leningrad railway has been completely cleared of the enemy.

The clearance of the Gulf of Finland as far as the Narva mouth means that the Red Army is now about five miles into Estonia on the most northernly sector of General Govorov's front.

It is also indicated that about 80 miles of the coastal line west of Leningrad is free of the Germans.

Siverskaya is on the Leningrad-Luga railway about 15 miles south of Gatchina.

AIMS AT ANNIHILATION

The Germans encircled in the Ukraine are still trying to fight their way through the encircling Russian forces, states a supplement to Friday night's Soviet "communique"

Russian operations it stated, aimed at the annihilation of the encircled group while the Germans tried to find a weak spot in the Russian defences. "All counter-attacks were repelled by our troops" the supplement says.

GERMANS MAY RETREAT TO RUMANIA

A first concrete indication that Marshal Von Mannstein may already have decided to pull out from the Dnieper Bend to Rumania was given to-night in a Rumanian radio appeal picked up in Cairo

The radio appeal said, "All people and soldiers in Uniform may cross from the Transdnistria, area east of the Dniester into Bessarabia without permit"

The fact that such a movement is already well organised is indicated by this statement, "All these people will be placed in localities indicated by Rumanian authorities"—Reuter.

NAZIS RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION?

The encircled Germans in the Kaniev pocket have retired further towards a huge kind of 'keep' they are attempting to establish in their island on the Ukrainian steppeland says Reuter's Special Correspondent. Soviet troops of the First and Second Ukrainian Fronts are steadily pounding the Germans, with Gen. Koniev's Stalingrad veterans leading the assault on strong points.

Late last night the Russians intercepted this radio S.O.S. from the Germans caught in the Dnieper trap "we are running short of ammunition."

The red airforce has taken a heavy toll of German transport planes—over 100 have been destroyed in the past three days.

Russian forces are rapidly closing in on the outer defences of Luga. One column advancing from the north is within five miles of the north bank of the Luga river at a point where the river and the Leningrad railway line crossed. Below Narva the Russians have reached the Narva river.

The town of Narva now lies in a narrow salient with Estonian guerillas effectively harassing supply lines along one good coast road and railway.

TRAPPED TROOPS' S.O.S. FOR HELP

Moscow (Special despatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow):—Hitler's trapped 120,000 troops, penned in the ever-dwindling Kaniev pocket, are now sending frantic S.O.S. appeals for help to Manstein, outside the Soviet ring. One powerful German bid to smash through to their rescue has already been broken by the armies of Gen. Vatutin and Gen. Koniev. It cost the German Commander 32 tanks. Now he is combing his long front for new Panzer formations which he can spare to make a great final bid to save the ten encircled divisions.—Reuter.

U. S. Troops Land On Ebeye Island: Half Of It Occupied

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS February 5:—United States troops have landed on Ebeye Island, north of Kwajalein and occupied half of it despite resistance.

Two other small islands have been occupied as well.—Reuter.

Nimitz Issues First Proclamation As Governor Of Marshalls

PEARL HARBOUR, Feb. 4.

Admiral Chester Nimitz has issued his first proclamation as the military Governor of the Marshall Islands. The proclamation has been widely distributed in areas already captured.

The tone of the proclamation was firm but friendly It stated: "It is the policy of the United States forces not to make war upon the civilian inhabitants of these islands but it is for them to continue their lives and occupations in a peaceful manner so far as war necessities and their own behaviour permit"

It was pointed out that the Allies are taking this move to ensure the welfare of the island's population after 25 years of Japanese occupation. Reuter.

"DUNKERQUE" ABLAZE AFTER ALLIED RAID ON TOULON

LONDON, Feb. 5: The Vichy radio said to-day that the French battle-cruiser "Dunkerque" was hit in the Allied raid on Toulon yesterday, and is now on fire The radio quoted the Vichy Propaganda Minister, M. Philippe Henriot, as saying that the 26,000-ton ship was hit in dock by an Allied bomb.—Reuter.

Big U. S. Armada Reaches Kwajalein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

A great American armada is now riding in the Kwajalein Lagoon, wide triangular stretch of water enclosed by the islands of the Atoll. Latest reports received here add that Japanese resistance on Kwajalein Island is crumbling swiftly.

Men and supplies are still pouring ashore and it is expected in Washington that complete conquest of the island will be announced within a few hours.

HEAVY RAID ON WEWAK AIRFIELD

General MacArthur's 'communique' issued to-day from the Allied Headquarters in South-West Pacific states:

"NEW GUINEA—Wewak: Our escorted heavy and medium units executed a co-ordinated mid-day attack on an enemy aerodrome cluster inflicting a heavy blow on his recently strengthened air force

Eighty Japanese planes were destroyed by Allied airmen on Wewak, said an official report. The Wewak raid was the heaviest on this Japanese base since the war began.

RAMU VALLEY: Our troops have crossed Divide at the headwaters of the Faria river and advance elements are pushing down the Mint Jum river valley towards the coast. In the Upper Bolu river our left flank units have seized and occupied Mataloi.

OTTAWA v. MOSCOW

'Economists' On Latest Constitutional Proposals

LONDON, Feb. 5: The 'Economist" writes that the Canadian Prime Minister's and M. Molotov's speeches both raised the question of the best way in which special groupings of states can be fitted within a wider framework of international action after the war.

Both rejected the doctrine of central conduct of diplomacy and strategy by Russian and British associations in favour of the rival doctrine of separate and uncoordinated action by constituent members but actually there are large differences between the Canadian and Russian doctrines. There are probably many reasons for the present Soviet proposal. One, though probably quite minor, is to stake the claim for representation at future international gatherings at least equal to the British Commonwealth.

"Another is to secure some administrative devolution of the execution of foreign policy. The U.S.S.R. has immensely long frontiers with a great number and variety of other States; in these conditions problems can be both local and international.

FOR CONQUERED TERRITORIES

Another purpose is probably to smoothen the path for acceptance by the outside world of incorporation within the U.S.S.R. of territories which did not belong to it in 1938.

But the journal does not think the reasons include a desire to permit sixteen Republics to act in any important matter against the Kremlin's wishes: The decentralisation would involve, so to speak, tactics of military or foreign policy while strategy for the whole Union will be decided Centrally, whereas it is precisely in matters of grand strategy that the Canadian Prime Minister claims the fullest freedom of action.

"Marshal Stalin and M Molotov have their eye on realities. Their sixteen Republics will hang together for reasons invisible to the constitutional lawyer. It would be the height of foolishness to deny ourselves what the Russians will certainly enjoy. Where Association is truly free and good neighbourly and where members are champions of a world order, it can surely do nothing but good."—Reuter

'Pravda' Explains Necessity For New Constitution In Russia

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Moscow Radio to-day broadcast an extract from 'Pravda' saying that the necessity for a new constitution in the U.S.S.R. rose because of a change in the internal position of the Soviet Union.

"The relations between the Soviet Union and other countries have been strengthened and cemented in the difficult conditions of war," the newspaper said.

"In the course of the war not only has the fighting collaboration of the countries of the Anti-Hitlerite coalition considerably intensified, but the foundations have been laid for durable and fruitful collaboration in the post-war period.

The extension and strengthening of the international relations of the Soviet Union, its growth and collaboration with friendly States demand a more complex and widespread organisation than that of the All Union People Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

The political situation cannot be covered completely by general representation of the Soviet Union abroad and by treaties and agreements of the U.S.S.R. with other States."

War Labour Board's Threat To Strikers

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—New York Radio says that a strike is reported in at least eight Ohio war factories involving more than 20,000 members of the Independent Mechanic's Education Society.

The Acting Navy Secretary has appealed to the Union's loyalty and the War Labour Board has threatened to invoke penalties if the strikers do not return to their jobs.—Reuter.

MENACE OF AMERICAN FASCISM

U. S. Vice-President Goes At Wall Street: Says 'Free Enterprise Is Freedom For Free-Booters'

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5: The United States Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, declared here on Friday night: "The greatest single job of the post-war nation will be to prevent American Fascism from slipping quietly into the United States."

Criticising "big businessmen" who "put Wall Street first and nation second," he said: "Some, but not all, big businessmen want that type of control which will produce big profits. They want to put property rights first and human rights second.

They will fight with unrelenting hatred through the Press, radio and demagogue every national and State Government which puts human rights above property rights.

"By free enterprise this type of big business means freedom for free-booters."

Mr. Wallace praised men recruited from small businessmen who had graduated into handling large affairs in the war and whose success depended largely on fine relations with Labour. Such men were in some ways the hope of America and of the world and he hoped that post-war slump would not make it possible for large corporations to take over the establishments these energetic men had built.—Reuter.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before the 15th February, 1944, for the post of a Research Assistant in the Wool Analysis Laboratory at the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar. Post temporary for about 3 years. Grade Rs. 100-5-200. The candidates should be M.Sc. in Physics, Botany or Zoology, with some knowledge of statistical theory and experience in work on fibres.

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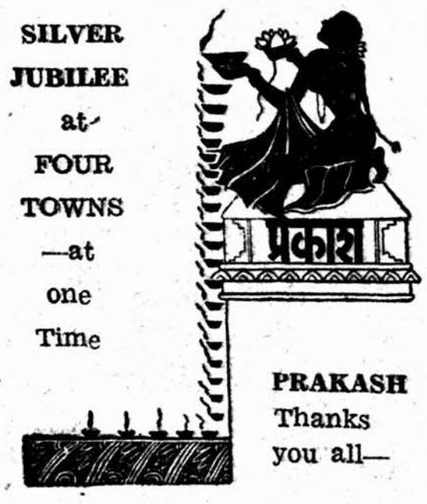

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Indians Who Refuse To Serve In British Armed Forces

Committee Of Congressmen Pledges Full Support

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Committee of Indian Congressmen has issued the following statement: "The Committee fully supports and appreciates the attitude of those Indians who in strict obedience to the Indian National Congress or on clear political grounds have consistently refused to serve in the armed forces of Great Britain.

The Committee feels that such an attitude should be adopted from the very outset and the person concerned should abide by it till the end, whatever the consequences. To them the Committee of Indian Congressmen pledges its loyal support.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to make it clear that persons who either supported the war effort in some shape or form or who sought exemption from military service on grounds other than political and conscientious or have submitted to medical examination to test their fitness for military duties fall outside the category of the persons whom the committee of Indian Congressmen is pledged to support."—Reuter.

ROMMEL INVESTED WITH FULL POWERS

ANKARA: According to Ankara Military circles, the German High Command has given Field Marshal Rommel all-in-power in occupied Greece. It is stated that he can decide what parts should be evacuated and he can even decide what parts shall not be defended.—India Press Service.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON

LONDON Feb. 3.

Officers of the Red Army joined in the welcome which was given at a reception in a London hotel to-night in honour of the Chinese Military Mission which is visiting Britain The Mission which has just arrived in this country will have an opportunity of seeing the preparations which are being made by the British and American Armed Forces in Great Britain for Launching an offensive in the west.

The First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. V. Alexander, a number of high ranking British naval officers and the Chinese Ambassador Doctor Wellington Koo attended.—Reuter.

'Astonishing Cut In Government Vote'

London, Feb. 4: The Brighten By-election in which Mr. Churchill intervened has resulted in an astonishing cut in the Government Vote, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

In one of "The Safest" Couservative Constituencies in England, the Government candidate ,Flight-Lieut. William Teeling, was returned to Parliament to-day with a majority of only 19,59 against the comparative majority of 41,437 at the last general election.

The number of electors has shrunk since then from 129,000 to an estimated 80,000.

The Madras Olympic team for the All-India Olympic Sports to be held in Patiala for three days from February 10 left Madras on Saturday morning by Grand Trunk Express for Patiala.

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FOOD AND FUEL PROBLEM HITS CENTRAL M.L.A.'S

Adjournments Galore For Assembly's Budget Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5

Some members of the Central Assembly who have come primed up to discuss many of the country's problems in the session beginning on Monday have had the most pressing of these problems, namely, food and fuel, brought home to them in a direct and personal sense immediately on their arrival in Delhi.

Many complain of inability to procure food grains, charcoal, kerosene, sugar, oil and other daily necessities. They have, therefore, been forced to live in unheated rooms in temperature which at night drops to about 40 degrees. They have also had to get food from hotels, but this alternative is not available to orthodox members, who do not take food unless it is prepared by their own cooks. A far-sighted member from Bengal brought a small stock of coal with him, when he came but that supply is rapidly giving out He and others are trying to find out to what authority they should apply in order to get their supplies.

It is stated that the subject has been referred to the President.

Two members, Babu Baij Nath Bajoria and Mr. K. C. Neogy, have tabled adjournment motions to discuss this "definite matter of urgent public importance."

BREACH OF RECIPROCITY ACT

Maulvi Abdul Ghani has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss "the use of compulsion by various magistrates" in the sale of National Savings Certificates, particularly in the districts of Saran and Gaya in Bihar Dr S. D. Misra has an adjournment motion on the ban imposed on Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Govind Deshmukh wishes to raise a debate on the appointment of Mr. R. G. Casey as Governor of Bengal, "the appointment being in violation of the Reciprocity Act passed by the Central Legislature."

RELEASE POLITICALS

On Tuesday, the Assembly will take up non-official resolutions of which the first on the agenda is Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's recommending the release of political prisoners now in Indian jails as security prisoners under the Defence of India Act and Rules, with a view to removing the present political deadlock and furthering the interest of the war effort. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has tabled an amendment to this resolution recommending "in order to solve the political deadlock, to dissolve the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and order fresh elections after the Budget session of 1944, and reconstitute His Excellency's Executive Council so that the Executive Council will be composed of persons commanding the confidence of all important groups in the Legislature and further in order to create the atmosphere necessary for that purpose to release all detenus and political prisoners detained under the Defence of India Rules."—A. P.

ELEPHANTS PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS

SHILLONG, Feb. 4.

Four elephants in Assam have been proclaimed for destruction by the Assam Government.

One of these is the leader of a wild herd in Tezpur sub-division. He has been causing damage to houses and property and also endangering human lives His favourite haunt is the neighbourhood of Belshri Tea Estate and the vicinity of Dhekiajuli and Berchula Mauzas.

Ganesh, an elephant with a single tusk, and his two mates in Margherita police station area, District Lakhimpur, have also been proclaimed for destruction. The charge against these three is that they have become a terror to the people and are causing extensive damage to crops.—A.P.

U. S. TRANSPORTS' 1990-MILE HOP

SANTA MONICA (California), Feb 5: The 1970-mile hop across the South Atlantic from Natal to Africa had been made by a fleet of 25 twin-engined American transports the Douglas Aircraft Corporation announced. The planes then went on to India to open up the Burma Road air route to China. When they reached India some flew to Myitkyina, Burma, and evacuated wounded and women and children victims of the Japanese northern push. The planes were "D.C. 47" standard cargo carriers. Each carried 1623 gallons of fuel, a crew of four and enough equipment to keep the plane operating for two years. Several R.A.F. passcenger pilots were in the flight.—Reuter

WOMEN'S IRREGULARITIES!

"THREE NOT" pills remove monthly complaints within three days only. Price with guarantee letter per bottle Rs. 5/8- Foreign Shs 10/-

Free consultation on any monthly troubles Dr S. H. KHAN, B.C. Churchgate St., Fort Bombay. ('Phone No 213-3).

Terrific Barrage Blasting Germans Out Of Defences

Determined Nazi Attack On Nettuno Bridgehead Smashed: Fierce Fighting On Outskirts Of Cassino

CAIRO, Feb. 4.

The Cairo radio said to-night:

"Allied all calibre guns are putting up a terrific barrage blasting the Germans out of their defences. Heavy tank engagements are taking place in the bridgehead.

Marshal Kesselring is rushing some of his best troops from the Gustav Line to the bridgehead battle".

General Alexander's "consolidated" Nettuno bridgehead withstood its first big test yesterday when his men smashed the first determined German attempt to throw them back into the sea, says Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters. North Africa.

After taking 12 days to recover from the surprise landing, Kesselring apparently felt himself strong enough to launch a counter-attack with reinforcements brought from the north and from the Gustav Line.

He struck at four points. There were north of Padiglione forest about nine miles above Anzio. This put the fighting a good four miles south of the railway line which Kesselring has fortified as the backbone of his defence line.

The fourth attack was made against the Americans west of Cisterna. All four were pushed back with losses to the Germans.

CASSINO ABOUT TO FALL

Meanwhile another prize is about to fall to the Fifth Army—Cassino, the king-pin of the Gustav Line.

In the northern suburbs of the town, the Americans are using tanks to force their way through German house-to-house defences. Strongholds, mines and booby traps have still to be overcome before the town is cleared and the streets echo to the noise of grenades, rifles and 75 millimetre cannon mounted on Sherman tanks.

In the four mile stretch between Cassino and Terelle where the Gustav Line had been smashed, French and American troops continue to advance slowly in the face of bitter opposition. Well-behind the original line concrete pill-boxes are being encountered and must be reduced.

The fighting has been particularly fierce on Monte Castellone midway between Cassino and Terelle.

TORRICELLA CAPTURED

On the Eighth Army front the mountain village of Torricella has been captured.

Allied bombers yesyterday swept the area between Rome and Chieti straffing traffic. Four German fighters were shot down without loss.

Other Allied planes attacked railway yards at Sulmona, 100 miles east of Rome, and Manopello, just ahead of the Eighth Army front and Stimigliano, 30 miles north-east of Rome.

French and Dutch warships continued the bombardment of coastal targets around Formia

ALLIES BREAK INTO CISTERNA

The Cairo radio said to-day: "Allied tanks and infantry have smashed their way into the first defence ring of Cisterna. The Germans, although fighting bitterly, are slowly giving ground and withdrawing to the inner part of the town. South-east of Cisterna, separate nests of enemy resistance have been mopped up by Allied armoured units."—Reuter.

FIGHTING ON ANZIO BEACHHEAD FRONT

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5: The crack Twenty-sixth Panzer Division is fighting on the Anzio beachhead front, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. The total of prisoners taken on the beachhead is now 1,500 the total for the whole Italian campaign is more than 10,000.

The Germans on Friday tried a new series of strong counter-attacks against the British who are now described as holding the line in the general area north of Carroceto (Aprilia). The Germans were using tanks liberally but were beaten back with heavy losses Ninety German prisoners were taken.

The area of the German attacks is north of Carroceto, some distance below the previous British spearhead which for the past couple of days has been fighting on the outskirts of Campoleone.

There is no slackening of German resistance on the main front where fierce fighting is still going on in the outskirts of Cassino and in mountains to the north.

ENEMY FIGHTING TENACIOUSLY

In mountains above Cassino the Germans have counter-attacked depeatedly but have always been beaten back. American forces have advanced slightly south of Mount Manna and captured important high ground The Germans have been driven off the eastern slopes of Mount Majola overlooking cassino where the Americans are now mopping up. British troops have resumed pressure in the Garigliano sector and have won a small advance. They have captured the 2,300-foot Mount Ornito three miles north-east of Castel Forte and taken forty-five prisoners. Here too the Germans are fighting tenaciously for every inch.

Lively patrol clashes are reported from the eighth army front.

18 MONTHS R. I. FOR ALLEGED ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES

Member Of Rajputana Flood Relief Committee, Sentenced

Sjt. Moolchandji Ajmera, one of the members of the Rajputana Flood Relief Group organised by the Marwadi Sammelan, Bombay who was reported to have been arrested sometime back on a charge of carrying on alleged anti-war activities, has been sentenced to 18 months R. I and a fine of Rs. 900 in default four months R. I more

The facts of the arrest reveal that Sjt. Ajmera reached Kadeda, the place of his arrest only a day before his arrest and was completely new to the place. Those who are personally acquainted with him are aware that he has nothing to do with politics. Moreover, he was working on behalf of the Marwadi Sammelan an organisation which has nothing to do whatsoever with politics and which is mainly a social uplift body

Sjt. Surendra Modi Taken To Nasik

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The public will remember that Sjt. Surendra M. Modi who was unanimously found not guilty by a common jury was acquitted by Justice Rajadhyaksha in the Sessions Court on the 3rd December, 1943; was there and then re-arrested and sent to Arthur Road Prison.

Yesterday morning Sjt. Modi was transferred to Nasik Jail

15 CONGRESS DETENUS TO BE RELEASED

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Punjab Government passed orders today for the release of 15 more Congress detenus, including Munshi Harilal, M.L.A. and Shrimati Shanno Devi, M.L.A.—A. P.

Communists Arrested On Independence Day

JHANSI, Feb. 5.

Six communists were arrested on Independence Day under the Defence of India Rules.

Ban On Processions In Punjab To Continue

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The order under the Defence of India Rules banning public processions in 51 towns in the Punjab which expires on 23rd February has been renewed by the Governor of the Punjab, according to a notification in the Punjab Government Gazette.

The order does not apply to funeral or marriage processions or religious processions which are exempted by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

Govt. Release 'National Herald' Press

LUCKNOW, Feb. 5

Mr. Krishna Narain Aggarwal, Director-in-Charge of the "National Herald" of Lucknow, has received a communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, informing him that instructions have been issued for the handing back of the Press machinery and other property, taken over or sealed to the "National Herald."

The communication adds that the police guard is also being withdrawn. —A. P.

SIX DETENUS RELEASED

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 5: Six more security prisoners including Nemichand Jain, Lakshmi Prasad and Maneklal have been released unconditionally from the Central Jail, Jubbulpore.—United Press.

Bardoloi Suffering From Blood Pressure

GAUHATI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi ex-Premier of Assam, who was a security prisoner and was released on January 26 last on medical grounds, has, it is understood, been advised by physicians here to proceed to Calcutta for treatment immediately

He is suffering from acute eye and nose trouble and high blood pressure as well.—He will start for Calcutta on February 9.—A. P.

CAIRO, Feb. 4.—The Coptic Bishop of Assiutbn Amba Makarius, was to-day elected the new Coptic Patriarch of Egypt.—Reuter.

LIVING WAGE FOR JOURNALISTS

Khadilker's Plea At Marathi Journalists' Conference

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 5

The necessity of assuring the working journalist at least a minimum living wage was stressed by Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, editor of the "Navakal", Bombay, presiding over the fourth session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which commenced here to-day.

A true journalist, Mr. Khadilkar said, should deem it his bounden duty to advocate with all force and emphasis at his command, a cause which he believed to be in the interests of the people. Like a pleader he should persist in his advocacy without ever allowing himself to be led away by adverse criticism

Mr. Khadilkar regretted that the journalist had hardly a social status because of his proverbial poverty. This was more so in the case of Marathi journalists. Improvement in the economic conditions of the journalists was a prime need. The journalist expected a living wage, wherewith he would need nothing to-day and would have not to worry for the morrow.

A.-I. N. E. C.

Speaking about the relations between the Press and the Government with particular reference to the consultative machinery of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Mr. Khadilkar said that the Gentlemen's Agreement was kept by the Government more in the breach than in observance. Mr Khadilkar was also of the view that the A.-I. N. E. C. had not achieved a sufficiently representative character and it had almost become the mouth-piece of the English newspapers. He pointed out that elections to the Standing Committee of the A.-I. N. E. C. at Madras recently had resulted in nearly two-thirds of the seats going to English papers.

There was no representative on the Committee of the Marathi, Bengali or Andhra Press

Mr. Khadilkar believed that if these elections were held on a provincial basis and were made by the Provincial Branches of the A.-I. N. E. C. this defect could be done away with.

He further suggested a review of the constitution of the A.-I. N. E. C. with a view to afford representation to all papers, large or small.—United Press.

PAKISTAN WILL HIT PUNJAB'S POCKET

'Indian Affairs' Visualises End Of Internal Free Trade

LONDON, Feb 4

If Pakistan were established India would cease to be one of the greatest internal free trade areas of the world. This conclusion is reached by "Indian Affairs" published by the India-Burma Association in an article on the economic implications of Pakistan.

The article points out that the Punjab is the least developed industrially of all the major provinces in India, less developed even than the Central Provinces which has big cotton mills and very important manganese and less important coalmines.

"There can be little doubt that the new rulers of Pakistan would regard this as a reproach to be removed with all possible speed and that this would mean high protective duties in certain directions—not in every direction as in Hindustan.

CAUSES OF FRICTION

"It is in regard to iron and steel and jute that the possibilities of friction are the greatest It may well be that in search of additional revenue Pakistan may raise the export duty of jute and Hindustan may levy an export duty on iron and steel and perhaps also on coal. If the latter happens, Pakistan might retort by erecting barriers to exports from Hindustan through Calcutta."

Pointing out the responsibilities of a Pakistan State for defence the article says: "Punjabis who have till now formed the backbone of the Indian army will no longer be soldiers in that army but in the army—if any—of Pakistan.

"That means their pay and pensions will have to be paid by Pakistan and not from the revenues of All-India. Much of their pay in peace-time is spent within the Province as are all pensions and even in war-time there must be large remittances home.

This very valuable source of income from outside must entirely cease with the creation of Pakistan and one cannot but feel that its cessation is bound to have a serious effect in lowering the standard of living in the Province, where it has for a long time past been higher than in any part of India."—Reuter

The Restriction and Detention Ordinance of 1944 has been extended to the partially-excluded areas of Bombay Province says a Government of Bombay "communique"

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

Two All Correct Entries Rs. 1,250 For Each

There were two all correct entries. Each of them gets Rs. 1,250 (Rupees One thousand two hundred and fifty only)

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o. L. O. Vora
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.

Kantabai Damodar,
65 A, Vithalwadi,
Kalbadevi,
Bombay 2.

Two Errors Rs. 34-5-0 Each

There were fifty one entries with two mistakes. Each of them gets Rs. 34-5 as. (Rupees Thirty-four and annas five only)

R. M. Kanabar (10 PRIZES),
C/o L. O. Vora.
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

Satar Ebrahim (2 PRIZES),
New House, 2nd floor,
126, Chakla Street,
Bombay 2

Narotambhai Jiwan (2 PRIZES),
Kerawala Chambers,
25 Strand Road.
Apollo Bunder.

Ibrahim Abba Mundia, (2 PRIZES),
53/20, 2nd floor,
Bhajipala Lane,
Bombay 3.

Abdul Karim A. Gani Vora, (2 PRIZES),
New House, 2nd floor,
No 126, Chakla Street,

Maganlal Karsondas.
Kerawala Chambers,
25 Strand Road,
Apollo Bunder.

Mrs. M. F. Cooper,
C/o B. S. Mehta,
135 Cumballa Hill.

Z. R. Manekji,
"La-Dor",
135 Cumballa Hill,

Govind Laxman,
Taraporewala Chamber,
Cumballa Hill

P. B. Madon,
Chowpatty,
Bombay, 7

I. D. Samson,
Income-Tax Office,
Govt. Bldg.,
Bombay. 1.

M. Fidahusen D. Ratlamwala,
Janjiker Street,
opp. Old Bangalipura.
Bombay. 3.

Nitirai Maganlal Booch,
Mohamadi Chamber,
3rd floor, Room No 35.
Kandawady.

Vallabhdas Kalyanji,
C/o Makanji Lalji,
274 Vadgadi.

Hirji Versi,
Masker Bldg.,
Plot No. 153,
Matunga G. I. P. Rly.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Vasonji Shamji (2 PRIZES),
Mongibai Road,
Vile-Parle.

Mathuradas Khimji,
"Sea-View",
Ghodbunder Road,
Vile-Parle.

Mrs. Sarojini Desai,
at Kahira, Juhu Road,
Santa-Cruz.

AKOLA

Mohomad Umar
C/o M. Mohomad Ahmed,
Foot-wear Stores,
Tajnapeth Akola.

AHMEDABAD

Mrs. Jasvidya Desai,
1746, Krishna-Kunj,
Ahmedabad.

BHUJ-CUTCH

Abdul Karim Alimohomad (2 PRIZES),
Vokhra Falia,
Bhuj-Cutch

BHONGIR

Abanoor A. Karim,
C/o Jusub Abubaker,
Bhongir Dn.,
N. S. Rly.

BARDOLI

Harif Mandal,
C/o P. K. Bhavsar,
Parsee Gali,
Bardoli

BARSI TOWN

D. G. Kasyapi,
Barsi Town.

GOKUL

M. M. Shah,
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokul,
Dt. Muttra U. P.

HAPUR

Pralladrai Goel,
C/o Puremmal Harswarup,
Hapur.

INDORE

Vasantrai T. Parekh,
Zandu Agent,
Boza-Kwet Market,
Indore City.

DHORAJI KATHIAWAR

E. V. Sham,
Vokhra Kantha,
Dhoraji.

GONDAL

Khatri Abdul Satar,
C/o Adam Dagia,
Nani-Bazar,
Gondal.

KOSMADA

Kamlaben Maganlal,
Kosmada,
Via Surat

MANGLORE

K. Ramachandra,
Mangalore.

MESON

Govindlal L. Panchal,
Iddar Street,
Post Kookadia,
Meson.

PALANPUR

Bhawan B. Parmar,
State Telephone Office,
Palanpur

RANALA

Rehana Ebrahimbhai,
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Regiment Bazar,
Secunderabad Dn.

VARIAV

Cassum Ismail Munnee
Merchant,
P. O. Variav,
Dt. Surat

Three Errors Rs. 20-4-0 Each

There were thirty-seven entries with three mistakes. Each of them gets Rs. 20-4 as (Rupees Twenty and annas four only)

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Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

Satar Ibrahim (3 PRIZES),
New House, 2nd floor,
126, Chukla Street.

Chandulal Chotalal Shah,
45-47, Apollo Street,
Bombay 1

Mahendra F. Chatrapati,
"Sea View", 3rd floor,
Chowpatty.

Aspi D. Dalal,
G. Block,
Dalal Estate,
Lamington Road.

Fatmabai M. Jarodwala,
76, 2nd floor,
Mohomadali Road.

H. S. Gader,
New House,
126, Chakla St.

Shantabai P. Heble,
Ganesh Bhuwan,
Plot No. 139 A,
Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

B. Pradhan & Co.,
Noorbag Chawl,
End of Jail Road,
Noorbag.

Haridas Vallabhdas,
C/o Kanji Khimji Shop,
2nd Lane,
Mangaldas Market.

Abdul Karim A. Gani Vora,
New House, 2nd floor,
No. 126, Chakla Street.

Vallabhdas Kalyanji,
C/o Makanji Lalji,
274, Vadgadi.

Bhasker Anant Laud,
Prafulla Bhuvan,
Hindu-Colony,
Khareghat Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Virsinh Ratanjibhai,
Manager, Morarji Velji
Gaushala.
Borivli.

P. V. Pendse,
38, Brahmanwadi,
Thana.

BARDOLI

Harif Mandal (2 PRIZES),
C/o P K. Bhavsar,
Parsee Gali, Bardoli.

M. V. Kapadia,
Station Road,
Bardoli.

V. S. Parekh,
Bardoli.

BHUJ-CUTCH

A. F. Lakhani,
Bhid Bazar,
Bhuj Cutch.

DEESA

Mohomad Alibhai,
Flour Mill,
Deesa.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustratic
A	13
B	12
C	14
D	11
E	10
F	16
G	18
H	8
I	5
J	1
K	15
L	3
M	4
N	2
O	6
P	7
Q	17
R	9

GOKUL

M. M. Shah,
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokul,
Dt. Muttra.

INDORE

Vasantrai T. Parekh,
Bonza Kwet Market,
Zandu Agent,
Indore.

JALALPURA

Chimanlal Nanji,
C/o Nanji Ravji,
Jalalpura,
Khamgaon (Berar).

KATHIAWAD BHAVNAGAR

Bandman Nathuji Vakhatsingh,
Infantry Band,
Bhavnagar.

GONDAL

Khatri Abdul Satar,
C/o Adam Dagia,
Nani Bazar,
Gondal.

KARACHI

Gordhandas Jivan Makwana,
Bori Bazar,
Camp Karachi.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests much reach our office by 6 p.m. 14th February 1944, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

"GIRDHARI HAS DONE IT AGAIN"

Exploits Of Indian Regiment In Italy

"Girdhari has done it again"! This remark made by a staff officer of the 8th Indian Division H. Q. in Italy, together with the exploits leading up to it which were recently in the news, focusses attention on the rise to success of an Indian army officer.

34-year old Major Girdhari Singh, tall, broad-shouldered Hindu Gujar from the village of Badraula, Gurgaon District, Punjab, has lived half his life as a soldier. Sepoy at the age of 17, he worked his way up through every rank in the army. Today, he is with the 8th Punjab Regiment serving in Italy.

This Indian officer first came into prominence for brilliant leadership in action at Perano in November last year. He led three platoons in a dashing charge which routed the enemy garrison of 200 from this village. Spurred on by his fine leadership, and shouting their traditional battle cry of "Maro nara naidri—ya ali", his men chased the Germans out at the point of the bayonet.

The Germans had another taste of his aggressive resourcefulness during the assault for the village of Villa Grande just before Christmas. It was an action following this that earned for Major Girdhari Singh the remark "Girdhari has done it again."

The Germans were very strongly fortified with machine-gun posts in every house and in adjacent olive groves. A British regiment had earlier fought for, and occupied, the southern part of the village and Major Girdhari Singh and his men were ordered to capture the remainder still in enemy hands.

Through rain-sodden fields, the Punjabis, supported by tanks, advanced towards their objective. 500 yards from the village, they were suddenly machine-gunned from five houses. Rushing these, the Punjabis killed or took prisoner all the occupants.

Enemy cross-fire became intense as the company advanced nearer. The sepoy carrying smoke bombs had been wounded and the flat ground afforded scant protection. Major Girdhari Singh had a brilliant flash of inspiration. Tracer bullets were fired from captured enemy machine-guns at three hay-stacks: In a few minutes, thick smoke billowed out from these making an effective smoke screen. The advance continued under cover of this, and led by Major Girdhari Singh the Punjabis stormed and captured the village.

Shortly afterwards, the Punjabis were heavily pounded b' enemy mortar fire. So much was this so that they had to clean their weapons every hour due to dust from falling brickwork. Next day, several men were buried under piles of masonry on a house receiving a direct hit. An enemy machine-gun, pouring a stream of bullets through a gap in a wall, made rescue impossible. The help of the tanks was enlisted. Major Girdhari Singh, riding in the lead, pointed out enemy posts which were soon blasted with shells from the tanks. This finally broke the Germans, and Villa Grande was in our hands.

Major Girdhari Singh served in the frontier operations in 1930-31, and again from 1939. The following year he was an instructor at the Officers' Training School, Belgaum. His army career briefly, has been: Sepoy, 1927; L/Naik, 1930: Naik, 1932; Havildar, 1934; Jemadar, 1935; Subedar, 1940; 2/Lt. February 1941; Captain, August 1941; Major, November 1943.—A. P.

MASS PHYSICAL EDUCATION

P. M. Joseph's Scheme For Nationwide Campaign

By J. C. MAITRA

The question of physical fitness of the Indian nation has been agitating the minds of many a leader of the people for some time. It is no wonder, therefore, that it should stir the mind of one like P M Joseph, who is actively and vitally interested in the problem. As Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli, it is his chief duty to inculcate the spirit of "mens sana in corpore sano" among all his pupils, who in their turn as physical instructors to our school children, are the moulders of the future nation. Before I make my own comments on the scheme, I should like to share it with my readers. "No single scheme can be applicable to the whole country", Joseph points out. "It should vary from province to province and locality to locality. A broad outline, however, is suggested below."

URBAN RECREATION

The co-operation of all existing organisations should be sought to promote their activities on a broader and more intensive scale to reach larger numbers. Encouragements should be given to such organisations to start new branches. Organisations such as Y.M.C.A.'s, Boy Scouts' Associations, Hockey Association, Vyayam Mandals, Olympic Association, Ramkrishna Mission, Football Association, Wrestling Federation, Swimming Federation etc., should be requested and encouraged to extend their activities. Increased facilities in the forming of playgrounds, buildings and maintenance grant may be given as encouragements.

The National Playing Fields Association of England provides similar attractions to encourage the starting of new play and recreation centres. The National Recreation Association of U.S.A. provides technical guidance and financial assistance to promote organised recreation. In Russia and some other European countries the State provides these facilities with State Funds.

DUTY OF MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities and Local Bodies should provide public playgrounds with leadership where the underprivileged and poorer classes can get the benefit of play and recreation. Such centres should be open for all and no fee of any kind should be charged. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have Municipal play centres. But their number being inadequate they serve only a very small section of the population.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARW

As a part of the welfare work for industrial labourers, all industrial concerns should be required, by legislation, to provide adequate recreational facilities for their labourers. Such centres and their work should be open to special Recreation organisers for inspection, and should be subject to their advice.

RURAL AREAS

Greater guidance, facilities and aid for recreation will have to be provided in rural areas. The utility of the existing "Akhadas" and any other recreative agency in the villages should be extended. Encouragement should be given to start new centres if none exist. Every village should be, in course of time, helped to develop its own playground and recreation centre. Special Recreation organisers, appointed for the purpose, should seek the co-operation of the local people and try to start rural centres. The villagers must be made to feel that the Centre is their own and should be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining it as a Village Institution. In the early stages encouragement may be given with some financial if this is thought advisable. A small group of villagers, a local committee of the Village Panchayat may be entrusted with the responsibility of seeing the centre functioning properly. A young villager, keenly interested in physical activities, may be appointed as the leader of the centre.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The programme of activities to be promoted will depend on the type of people for whom a centre is working. Activities in urban areas are sure to be different from those in rural areas. Activities can be selected out of a large number that is popular and useful. Wrestling, Dands Baithaks, Lathi, Weight-lifting, Gymnastics, Free Hand exercises, Hu-tu-tu or Kabbadi, Atya-Patya, Langdi and other indigenous games cricket, football, hockey, volley ball, basket ball, boxing, net-ball, play ground ball, rounders, indoor games of various kinds, folk dances, group singing, bhajans, parties, dramas, cinemas, camping, hiking swimming, beating, athletics, etc., are a few of the possible activities. In developing any programme, special attention must be given to attract the women of the community to join in the activities.

ORGANISATION

In countries where dictatorial Government exists, recreation has been mainly the concern of the State. Physical activities were thought of not so much in terms of health and happiness, but in terms of physical fitness and preparedness for war. In democratic countries such as England and the United States of America, recreation has been promoted more by voluntary agencies. In India the Physical Education and Recreation movement cannot be left entirely in the hands of voluntary agencies. Government planning, Government guidance and Government aid must be provided. Every encouragement should be given to well established organisations and new enterprises to plan and promote recreation. Advice and technical assistance, through a Government agency, especially appointed for the purpose, should be given to these voluntary organisations.

In short, recreation in the country should be under the guidance of Government but the responsibility of conducting recreation centres, playgrounds, etc. should be entrusted to voluntary bodies and specially formed non-official agencies.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT

For drawing up and laying down policies, to give advice, to encourage the establishment of play centres, and generally look after the Physical Education and Recreation Movement in the country, a special department called the "Department of Physical Education and Recreation should be established at the Centre as well as in all the provinces. All States also should be encouraged to take a similar step. This department should have specially trained and qualified men and women appointed on the staff. These people will act as promoters and organisers of recreation visiting places wherever their help and advice is required.

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS

The Headquarters at the centre will function to co-ordinate Physical Education in the country as a whole, receiving information, compiling statistics, laying down policies, keeping up contact with recreation movements in other countries, making new experiments, etc. In each province there should be a provincial organiser working under a new Department of Recreation or under one of the existing Departments such as the Department of Health or Education. The Provincial Organiser should have under him District organisers to be in close contact with the work going on locally. Details of relationship between these organisers and associations conducting play centres can be worked out in due course.

TRAINING OF WORKERS

If this scheme or something similar to this is undertaken by Government it will be necessary to have trained leaders in large numbers. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore and Hyderabad have at present Colleges of Physical Education. The emphasis in most of these institutions is at present on physical education from the school point of view. Necessary modifications—which are not many—can be made in these centres, to train public recreation workers. Additional new centres if required or special training camps can be started to meet the demand for a large number of workers.

FINANCIAL HELP

It is difficult to give details of likely expenditure for a nation wide scheme of recreation. Government must, however, be prepared to finance such a scheme liberally. Improved health, resulting from active physical exercises and the accompanying happiness optimism and efficiency will pay a hundred fold return to any investment in this scheme. Greater national vitality, improved productive power, reduction in illness and misery and improved social intercourse and understanding can help India to grow into one of the foremost nations of the world.

No national Health Planning can be a complete success without provisions for a national physical education physical fitness and recreation movement. The work of medical aid, sanitation and scientific nutrition can be effectively supplemented by a properly promoted programme of physical education. A certain proportion of the nations financial resources and efforts should be contributed for this very important and constructive work.

WASHINGTON PROTEST TO TOKIO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The State Department announced that it protested to the Japanese Government on January 27 against the brutal atrocities and cruelties inflicted upon American prisoners in the Philippines.—Reuter.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a 'Clinical Department' under direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature old age, lack of stamina married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile over-developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planned diet reeducative exercises electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin-mineral feeding) ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis' available ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short-wave therapy electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy actinotherapy ultra-violet and intra-red radiations, electric ionisation etc., etc.) with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any weekday (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.) If you cannot visit us personally send the full history of your case in detail (if possible ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

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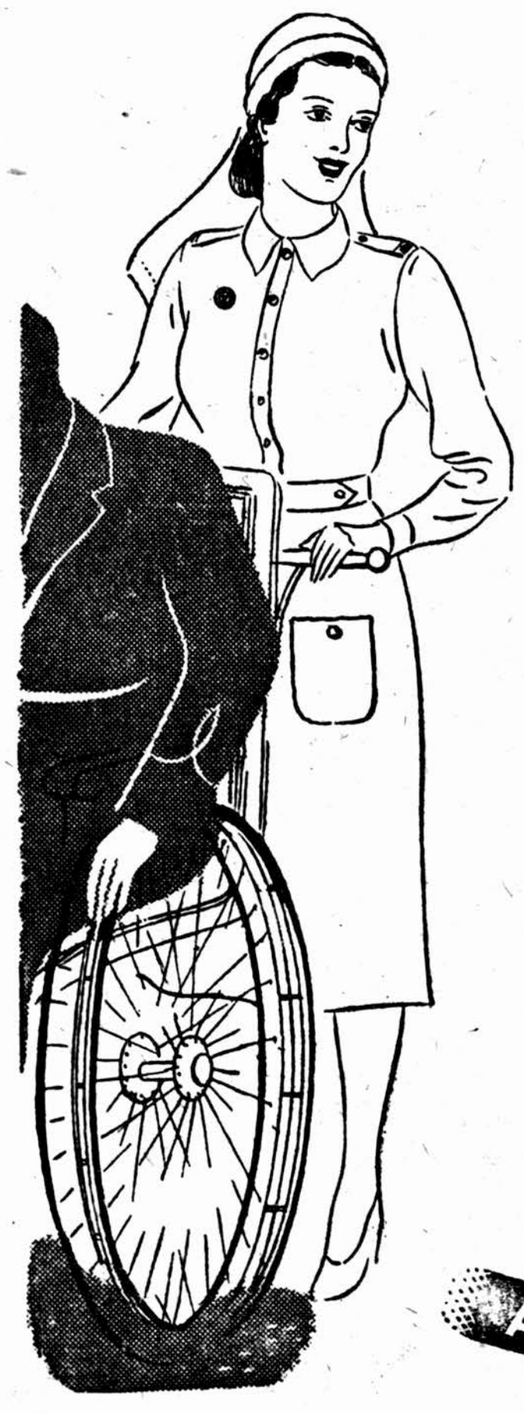


Careful hands'

and gentle words . . .

. . . to heal the sick and wounded, comfort those in distress or pain and minister to their many needs – this is the tremendous task which the nursing profession of India is performing to-day. India is already being served by thousands of nurses; their tireless devotion to duty is an example to all but the task is enormous and many more are needed NOW.

The brave soldiers, sailors and airmen of India need you to help them through their sickness back to health. Will you give them *your* care, service and sympathy?

Previous experience is not essential. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Midwives are eligible for direct enrolment—increments available for past experience. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write now to the Lady Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have any difficulty in finding her address, write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

DEADLOCK TO BE LEFT ALONE

Bhulabhai Desai Refuses To Permit Meeting Of Legislators

BENARES, Feb. 3.

With the Central Assembly session coming near, a move is afoot to convene a meeting of the Congress members of the Central Legislature as well as Provincial Legislatures to discuss the political situation.

The 'United Press' learns that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, has refused permission to such a meeting, though individually certain members are expected to meet in Delhi.

It is learnt that Dr. Deshmukh has written to the Congress members of the Central Assembly for holding such a meeting but replies sent by twelve out of seventy members appear to disapprove of the idea. While some members favour the move, Mr. Sampurnanand did not seem to be optimistic; and a very high rank Congress leader told the 'United Press' that "instead of weakening the Congress by their activities people should keep silent."—United Press.

BOMBAY RACES

Deepak Annexes Indian Derby: Desert Sunrise Surprises In Eclipse Stakes

BOMBAY, Saturday
(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Regular punters experienced unaccountable miseries at Mahaluxmi to-day, when the programme for the Second Day of the Big Meeting which bore in it the richest races in Bombay, the Indian Derby, the Eclipse Stakes of India and the Governor's Cup, was run off. Doleful failure of favourites was their first grievance and the ordinary citizens several of whom invaded with members of families and who deprived the usual visitors of the provided accommodations worked as the secondary cause. The crowds were so great that even free movements anywhere inside the fence was strictly restricted. Seasoned visitors expressed that their memories failed to recollect such vast crowds at Mahaluxmi

A respectable citizen, who, for the first time, was present to get amused and to learn the system of spinning monies, tried various methods only in black and white and at the end of four hours' concentration, hardly reach even a semblance of solution!

The richest race in Bombay, the Indian Derby, was annexed convincingly by Maharaja of Gwalior's Deepak, Khan Bahadur, his bracket companion who was looking like prevailing, was passed by the winner only when less than a furlong was left to traverse. Big Joy placed third and Royal Windsor fourth. Paragon, all the rage in the race, ran forward till negotiating the bend and completely disappeared. Humourist also went out of reckoning after entering the straight well ahead of most runners. These two candidates found the long distance out of their powers, but should win early when competing over a smaller course.

The Kashmir owned Desert Sunrise surprisingly ran stout-heartedly over the last stretch in the Eclipse Stakes and won with 1 1/2 lengths to spare from the famous Finalist. The confidently supported Ratifier failed to figure on the board

In the Governor's Cup race, Mahboob, cleverly handled by apprentice Amir Ahmed, scored from Philanthropist and Yawar.

Doubles were scored for the Maharaja of Gwalior, Kashmir and Baroda.

Treble Pool paid Rs. 47,830-8: Tickets sold 6 only.

The following are the results:—

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 9-1 Britt 1
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 8-13 Burn 2
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Idar's TRUEFIT 9-2 Brace 4

Not run: Paila Number.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 32 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 8-10 Burn 1
Mrs. S Basher Ali's MONEL 7-8 Raffaele 2
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 7-12 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 9-4 Roberts 4

Not run: Dabbs.
Won by: Short head, 3/4 length 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 12, Rs 15 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Raymond.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Rao Bahadur D A Surve's WONDERFUL 8-7 Rook 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAMPHOR 9-9 Sibbritt 2
Mr E P A Fernando's RATH 8-6 Marrs 3
Mr I G Gajjar's COBALT 7-7 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Alijah and Sunny Dan.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minute 7 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13
Trainer: Northmore.

THE GAYE PLATE. Division III. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Abrahams' AMAL AL SHABAB 9-4 Chavan 1
Mr N N Cohen's JUTLAND 8-0 Mohd. Khan 2
Mr. Dhunjishaw Jamsetjee's HARUT 7-7 Raut 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's NALINI II 8-9 Faiz Mohd 4

Not run: Sidi Barrani, Janab, Saif al Muluk and Arab Shah
Won by: 1 length. Short head, 3/4 length.
Time 1 minute 50 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 107.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. R K F Singh's MAHBOOB 8-13 A Ahmed 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 7-13 B McQuade 2
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-8 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's SUNNY DAN 8-8 Burn 4

Not run: Toofan Mail.
Won by: Neck, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length
Time: 2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 126. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 28 and Rs. 20
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE INDIAN DERBY. 1944.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK 9-0 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 9-0 Faiz Mohd. 2
Mr F H Mehta's BIG JOY 9-0 Marrs 3
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL WINDSOR 9-0 Britt 4

Not run: Chand Bibi and Friendship.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 44 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 77, Rs. 58 and Rs. 24
Trainer: Major Jadhav

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA —Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Kashmir's DESERT SUNRISE 7-4 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-0 Sibbritt 2
Mr M D Petit's TATTER-SOL 7-12 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 8-11 Stead 4

Not run Eliiaw.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 37 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 195. Places Rs. 44. Rs. 37 and Rs. 19.
Trainer. Raymond.

THE GAYE PLATE Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 8-4 West 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's ALA HONAK 9-0 B McQuade 2
Mr C N Permanand's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-7 Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 8-4 Roberts 4

Not run: Boonian, Najah Kamil and Nibras.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, Head. 1 length
Time: 1 minute 49 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 75, Rs 36 and Rs. 20
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE GAYE PLATE Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's LILA 8-4 Sibbritt 1
Mrs. M H Rangwalla's DESERT GEM 8-4 Jadhav 2
Maharaja of Baroda's RABDAN 8-5 Britt 3
Mr Chandulal J Shah's SUKAB RAMZI 7-11 Evans 4

Not run: Dhayf Shammar, Gold Deposit, Young Tiger, Qa'id al Arab and Anar Kali
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 29 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

FESTIVAL CRICKET

INDIAN STATES KNOCK UP 395

Hazare Unbeaten With 184

POONA, Feb. 5.

The four-day festival cricket match between the Indian States and the Rest of India opened here this morning on the Poona club grounds. The Indian States having won the toss elected to bat. The Nawab of Pataudi, the skipper of the Indian States sent in Mushtaq Ali and Prithviraj to open the first innings. The first wicket fell at 19. H. R. Adhikari joined Mushtaq and 50 was registered as a result of half an hour's play

The second wicket fell at 54 Banerjee being the successful bowler again. Adhikari who made a shaky start snicked the ball and was caught by Hindlekar behind the wickets. (54/2/3). V. S. Hazare and Mushtaq Ali now became associated. When the score stood 108, Mushtaq Ali, was bowled by Sarwate after he had made 54. Kishenchand joined Hazare Half an hour before lunch the Rest of India captain brought on Banerjee again in place of Shinde but the batsmen who refused to take any liberties against the bowlers scored in singles and twos and raised the total to 150 in 110 minutes.

When the game adjourned for lunch, the score was 158 for three wickets.

A very large crowd was present when the game was resumed after lunch. Despite several bowling changes both Hazare and Kishenchand continued to score freely and with a four off Sarwate, Kishenchand reached his fifty. Two hundred of the innings was reached in 155 minutes, Hazare then being 80 and Kishenchand 53. Sohini secured his fist wicket when at 206 he had Kishenchand caught behind the wicket for 63 (224/4/63). The Hazare-Kishenchand partnership produced 116 runs for the fourth wicket. Joined by C. K. Nayudu Hazare soon got his century which took him 130 minutes to collect and included 16 boundaries, and then went on to send up 250 of the innings with a single off Sarwate.

The fifth wicket fell at 256, C. K. Nayudu being out for 19, off Sarwate. The Nawab of Pataudi joined Hazare, and the sixth wicket fell at 290, when the Nawab was clean bowled by Sarwate at tea-time the score was 218

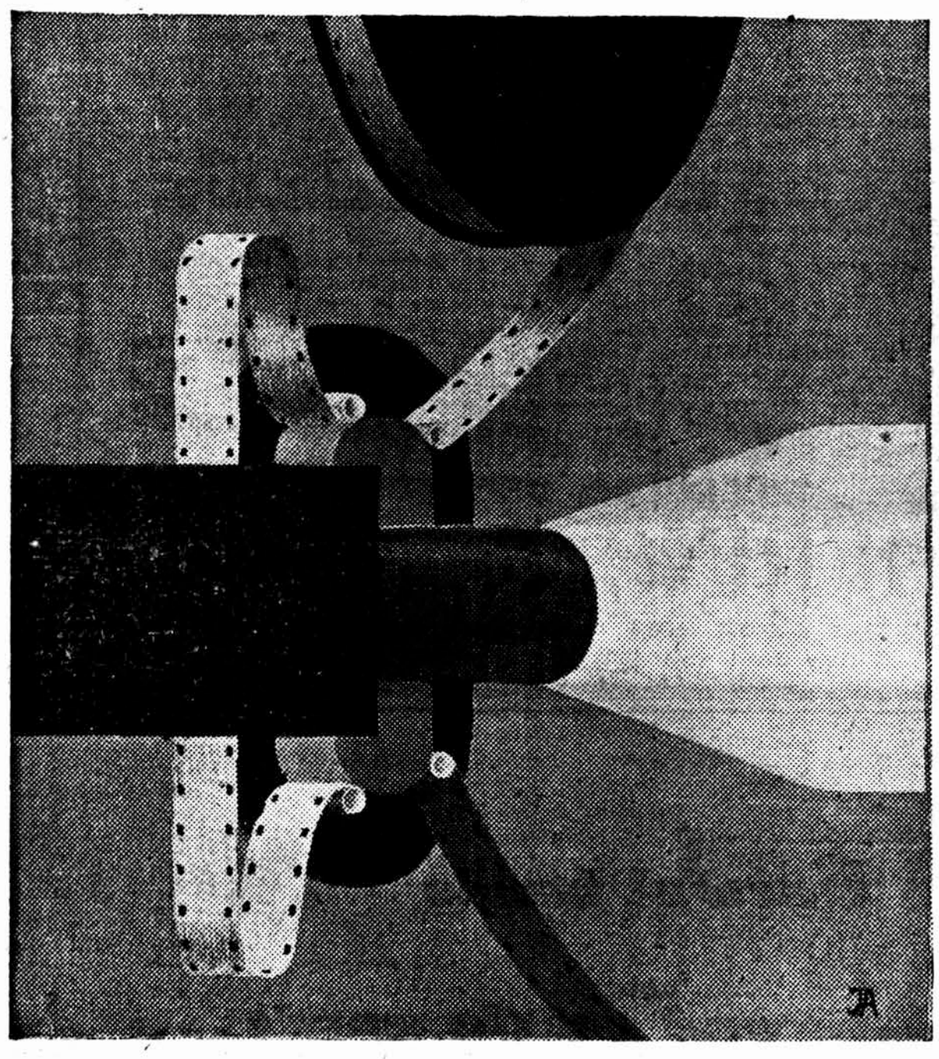
Despite the bowling changes the batsmen played cautious cricket taking no risks and with a two off Sarwate, Hazare reached his 150 in a total of 329 and 350 of the innings was hoisted when the game had been in progress for 291 minutes. The batsmen seemed to be well set and the score began to mount up steadily with 15 minutes to go before draw of stumps Deodhar himself took over from Modi, but in the very next over Shinde claimed his first wicket, cleanbowling Indravijayasinhji when had scored 52. (395/7/52). Amir Elahi and Hazare played out time and when stumps were drawn for the day the total was 398. Hazare batting with 184.

Scores:—

INDIAN STATES (First Innings.)

Mustaq Ali b Sarwate	54
Prithviraj, c Modi, b Banerjee	2
H. R. Adhikari, c Hindlekar, b Banerjee	3
V. S. Hazare (batting)	184
Kishenchand, c Hindlekar, b Sohini.	63
C. K Uayudu, st. Hindlekar, b Sarwate	19
Nawab of Pataudi, b Sarwate	5
Indravijayasinghji, b Shinde	52
Amir Elahi (not out)	1
Extras	12
Total (for seven)	395

CINEMA



CREDIT for the actual invention of the cinematograph is difficult to apportion. It is certain that Englishmen played an important part. As long ago as 1860 Sir John Herschel published a theory of cinematography, and about 1889 a patent for a cinema camera and projector was applied for by W. Friese Greene and M. Evans. Today the cinema is a great relaxation. The big films afford us an escape from the realities of a world at war, just as the short films and newsreels present us with sharp, hard pictures of that world and allow us to see ourselves, our allies and even our enemies as we live and fight. But how many of us who go to "the movies," who watch the latest performance of our particular "star," or of troops on a commando raid, realise what the cinematograph industry owes to the workers in many branches of science and technology, and not least to the chemist? No other form of entertainment owes him so heavy a debt. Celluloid itself, the basis of the industry, is a chemical achievement. This must be transparent to give clear images after great magnification, resilient and tough to stand great strain. It must be so treated that the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum. The hand of the chemist is indeed traceable from the make-up of the actors to the lamps in the projectors. In the apparatus used for the sound-recording rare metals are needed: in the lenses of cameras and projectors, optical glass of the highest quality: in the colour-photography, pigments of the truest and most vivid colour. The sets for the ballrooms and palaces of the cinema's Cloudcuckoodom involve the use of large quantities of paints, quick-drying stucco and plasters: the costumes and draperies must be dyed. The tale is continued into the cinema theatre itself, in its decoration, its disinfection, its air-conditioning. When next you sit in your favourite cinema, think for a moment of the patient work in laboratory and factory that has enabled you to see the wonders of the world or the finest product of the cinematograph studio so clearly and still at so modest a price.

ICI

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 13, 2000
Muslim: Safar 10, 1363.
Parsi: Shehrever 5, 1313.
Sunrise: 8-13 a.m. Sunset: 7-33 p.m.
Hightide: 10-16, 23 30. Lowtide 5-03, 16-24.

To-day's Engagements

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Veena Performance by Asthana Vidwan Vainika Pravina M. Venkatagirappa of Mysore, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VEENA ON A. I. R.: Veena Pravina Venkatgiriappa of Mysore will be heard on the Bombay Radio between 11-25 a.m. and 12-15 p.m.

PEDNEKAR GOWD-SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ: The re-organisa- of the Samaj will take place in the premises of the Orient High School (Kelewadi, Girgaum), at 3 p.m. (N S. T.).

MARWARI COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Formal talk on "Hindi and Bombay University", at 2 p.m. (S. T.). in the School Building.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM, (KANHANGAD): Discourse in Marathi on Guru Bhakthi by Sri Hari Bhaktha Parayana Govind Buva Dev (Kirthan Visharad). at 5-0 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: The Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpaty, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. J. J. Cursetji, will deliver the inaugural address, followed by a symposium on "Treatment in Cardiac Diseases".

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE SANTACRUZ: A Concert of vocal music by Sidheshwaridevi of Benares, at 4 p.m., in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santacruz.

ARYA SAMAJ: At Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), Pt. Kanaiyalal Mishra, on "Three Goddesses in Vedas".

NORTH BOMBAY HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Scout Rally at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the grounds of the Association at Shiwaji Park, Dadar. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside.

MUSLIMS' MEETING: Muslim residents of Bapu Hajam Mohalla, Musjid Street, Bombay No. 3, will meet at 10 p.m. (N. S. T.), to-day (Sunday), when Maulana Mohd. Tayyib, the Principal of the Islamic University, Deoband (U. P.), Abdus Shakoor of Lucknow, Maulana Sayyid Muhtuza Hasan and others will speak on the teachings of Islam, the life and the mission of the Holy Prophet, and the excellence of the first four Kaliphs.

BOMBAY YOUTH ASSOCIATION (B WARD): Mr. Karsandas Manek ("Vaishampayan") of "Janmabhumi" on "To-day and To-morrow" in Hindustani, at 10-30 a.m., at Mandvi High School (Top Floor), at Chinch Bunder Cross Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "The Universality of Law". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY: Today's Programme of celebration at Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar:—7 to 9 a.m.—Usha Kirtan and Vedic chants. 11 to 1 p.m.—Distribution of cash to the poor Narayans, 3 to 5 p.m.—Bhajan chorus by Mrs. Kona Deb and a band of boys, Physical and vocal Demonstrations by Master Dattatreya Balakrishna Vartak of Bala Vyyam Mandir, Master Maruti Raghunath Dhuri, Bhagavant Jagannath Vaidya, chorus by a band of boys, Speeches by Prof. A. M. Maulvi, J. K. Mehta, Virbal H. Mehta, Prof. V. G. Rao, J. C. Chatterji, and others. Musical entertainment by Mrs. Kona Deb, and distribution of Prasad.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT GHATKOPAR: A public meeting to condole death of Seth Amritlal Laxmichand Khokhani at 9 a.m. at the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha Hall.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND: Total Rs. 1,73,92,835-9-3 on Feb. 5.

PRESS-WORKERS' MEETING: A meeting of Press-Workers of Bombay will be held at the Hira Baug Hall, (C. P. Tank), at 3 p.m., on behalf of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, to support demands of the Municipal Press Workers and such as other presses

GEERVANA VANEE SABHA: Sjt. Shiromani Subrahmanya Sastrihal will speak on 'Samskaras' at 3 p.m., at Shankar Mutt, G. I. P. Matunga.

MUSIC CONCERT: Under the auspices of Students' Music Circle Prof. Suresh Babu will give a vocal music concert, at 4 p.m., in the College Hall, Ram Narain Ruia College.

12 DESTITUES DIE IN HOSPITAL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5: Yesterday twelve sick destitutes died in various hospitals in Calcutta and suburbs.

MR. P. S. ANANT NARAYAN, who has been awarded the Vincent Massey Scholarship of the value of 2,000 Dollars, inclusive of all expenses, for Post-Graduate studies at the University of Toronto by H. E. the Viceroy for the year 1943-44. to his Diploma in Social Service Administration from the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in 1940. Since his graduation he has been serving as Labour Officer in the Tata Oil Mills' factories both in Cochin and Bombay. While in Canada he will carry on advanced studies in the lines of his study at the Tata School with special reference to Industrial Psychology and Personnel Administration.

3 Course Meals For Hotel Goers

Bombay Govt. Enforces Austerity Standard Of Consumption

In view of the present food situation in the country and of the necessity of adopting austerity standards of consumption, the Government of Bombay has made the Bombay Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order which extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay and comes into force from the February 12.

The Order prohibits all catering establishments including Railway Refreshments rooms and Restaurant cars from supplying and a consumer from obtaining for consumption for the purposes of any single meal more than three courses whether served successively in European style or together in Indian style.

The three courses shall consist-

(1) of (a) one substantial dish, (b) one subsidiary dish and (c) one sweet dish or cheese or fruit, or in the alternative (2) of (a) two subsidiary dishes and (b) one sweet dish or cheese or fruit.

The following will not be reckoned as courses for the purpose of the Order:—

Bread, biscuits, jam, marmalade, bhajji, papad, chatni, pickles, raita, preserves, ghee, butter, cream, cruds, butter-milk, sauce, custard, dressings and such other condiments.

The Schedule to the Order explains what are substantial and what are subsidiary dishes for European or Chinese, Moghal and Vegetarian types of meals.

The Order does not apply to private houses, but Government appeals to heads of all homes and establishments in which elaborate meals have been served in the past to observe the same three courses maximum as has been prescribed for catering establishments and so help in conserving supplies.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual report of the Parsi "Lekhak Mandal" (Writers' Association), shows that a series of lectures on Gujarati literature were delivered by well-known scholars. The "Mandal" resolved to present an address to Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in appreciation of his services to the cause of Gujarati literature. The association was represented at the Gujerati "Sahitya" Conference at Baroda by Mr. Jahanbux B. Vatcha. The report was adopted at the annual meeting on Wednesday last. Mr. P P Kapadia presiding.

The meeting unanimously re-elected Mr. Kapadia as President; Mr. M. D. Mistry and Mr. D. M. Gorwala as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. B. Vatcha as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the current year. The meeting also elected Miss Perin Mirza, Mrs. M. M. Davar, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwala, Mr. A. M. P. Karai, Mr. D. A. Bharucha, Mr. K. D Umrigar and Mr. M. B. Desai, as members of the Managing Committee. Mr. Khudabux Poonegar was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

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GOOD RECEPTION TO "NAYA TARANA"

Topical Theme Of 'Alankar'

(BY T. V. P.)

The premiere of Navyug's latest offering 'Naya-Tarana' was held yesterday afternoon at Central amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Picturegoers were highly impressed by Navyug's effort in presenting the story of India's youth against the grim, realistic background of to-day's India.

Seldom before has the screen presented us with a story so true to life in such realistic manner and yet so entertaining and engrossing as 'Naya Tarana.' Right from the very first scene and song, which incidentally describes the conditions of the farmers in a very moving manner, the picture grips us and with avid interest we follow the hero—sharing with him all his adventures—partly romantic, partly emotional but mostly idealistic.

Along with the hero, the heroine who first falls in love with his poetry and ideals and then becomes his comrade-in-arm is also a specimen of

Vimal Ghaisas in an attractive role in "Alankar" at Opera House to-day.

upright and spirited modern girl of to-day. Through these two characterizations well played by Snehprabha and Jairaj, Ahmed Abbas has given us a really thought-provoking and dynamic social story, which has become more forceful as a motion picture, thanks to brilliant direction by Naqvi.

The 'Naya Tarana' song by Wali is something worth remembering.

THEME OF "ALANKAR"

"Alankar" of Natyaniketan will be staged at Royal Opera House for the third time to-day. Jyotsna Bhole, Pandit, Vimal Ghaisas, Raja Pandit, Avinash, Mangala Ranade and the new young dancer Miss Manohar are all in their best form.

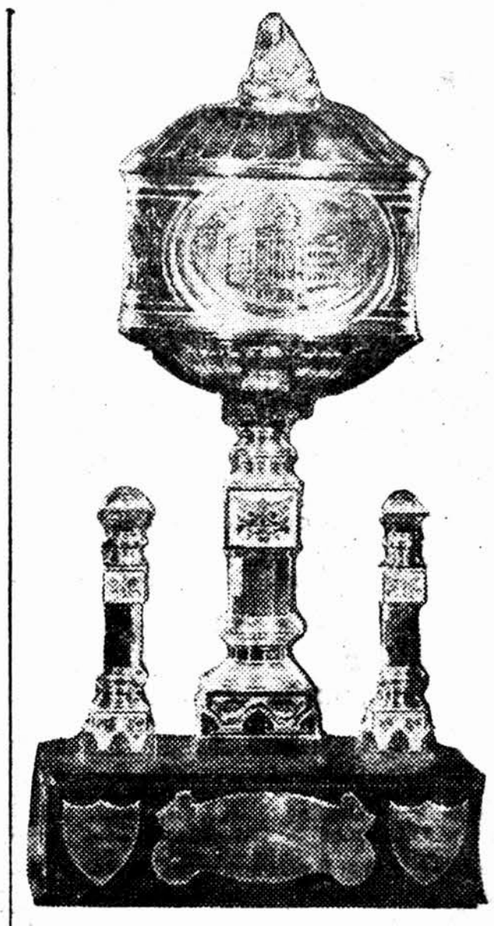
The theme of the drama is wholly modern. A schoolmistress, in co-operation, with other teachers in her school organise a variety entertainment in aid of Bengal relief. Her husband, a racer and gambler, who always talks big about money but is actually in distress depends entirely on the salary of his wife for his livelihood and that of his dependents. Yet he is a Hindu husband and there is no limit to the ill-treatment she gets at home. It so happens that at the instigation of one of his moneylenders, he goes to the entertainment insults his wife and drags her away, because she has not handed over her salary immediately to him as soon as she received it. She, who was very meek and humble so far is now enraged beyond forbearance and throws away the Mangalsutra, around her neck, which no Hindu woman can afford to do. For once a marriage, always a marriage is the Hindu law. On the strength of this law, the husband can always compel her to remain his wife. She is painfully made to realise this after her fit of fury. And here the play ends. So indirectly the play is a plea for divorce when there is incompatibility of tempera ment

NATYASAMMELAN IN BOMBAY

Natya-Niketan, Adarsha Natyalaya, Kamalesh Sangeet, Little theatres, Radio Stars and Lalita Kala theatrical companies have decided to hold a conference of lovers of drama and plays from February 18 to February 22, with Mr. B. V. Varerkar in the chair There will be six plays staged and speeches and debates on matters theatrical every day. Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S. will open this conference in the spacious pandal that will be erected on Robert Money School compounds

UDAY SHANKAR AT MINERVA

During his stay in Bombay, the only film studio Uday Shankar visited along with his wife was Minerva Studio at Sewree last Wednesday afternoon Director Sohrab Modi received him. As he was being shown round, Uday Shankar evinced keen interest in the technical side of the production and the setting department. When he was explained how those magnificant sets of 'Pukar', 'Prithvi Vallabh' and 'Sikandar' were designed and erected, Uday Shankar expressed his amazement and said: "What wonders can one do in films."



Rao Bahadur U. S. Desai, Chairman of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Bombay, has instituted a Competition for the Field Workers of the Society working all over India. He has presented a Challenge Cup costing Rs. 900, to the management of the Society, which, according to the conditions laid down by him, will be awarded to the best producer during each calendar year.

Woman Dies Of Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Death due to burns accidentally sustained was the verdict of the Coroner's jury on Sharadabai (20), wife of Chandulal Ratilal, owner of the Bhanu Printing Press, who died in hospital yesterday

It was alleged that the woman who was residing at Kolbhat Lane, while pumping a lighted primus stove, caught fire, and burnt herself badly. She was removed to hospital where she died.

Accidental Death Verdict

The Coroner's jury return a verdict of accidental death on the body of Abdul Aziz (35), a greaser on board a ship who died under anaesthesia, when the doctor wanted to extract a bad tooth from his mouth on Friday.

BRIGHTENS THE TEETH, STRENGTHENS THE GUMS
DENTOXYL TOOTH PASTE
DENTOXYL
One good brushing with DENTOXYL Tooth Paste removes food particles, prevents decay, whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums and sweetens the breath. Your chemist sells DENTOXYL.
DENTOXYL TOOTH PASTE

THE DENTOXYL CO., SADAR, KARACHI.

Govt. Controlled Prices of Rs. 1/6/- per Tube. Sold Everywhere.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Feb. 5.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was fairly firm with active buying in Silver Delivery Silver quotation opened at Rs. 120-6 and advanced to Rs. 121-6 and steadied at Rs 120-2. Gold delivery business was done at Rs 70-14-6. Tone was very steady

The market was steady and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver Rs. 123-14. delivery Silver Rs. 120-14. Ready Gold Rs. 71-1 Delivery Gold Rs 70-14-6. Sovereigns Rs. 49-2-6.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market opened at Rs 471 for March delivery and declined to Rs 469-4 on increased selling but later recovered to Rs. 469-12 on scattered covering The market remains dull without any important support

There was scattered selling and March declined to Rs 468-4. The market finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

I C C March Rs 468-12, I C C May Rs 467-8, I C C July Rs. 471-8.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March Contract is below New York March 220 cent points at Exchange Rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 4.

I C C March highest 474-3/4 lowest 471-1/4, closing 471-1/4 I C C May highest 473-1/2, lowest 470, closing 470, I C C July highest 477 lowest 474, closing 474-1/4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 4.

March 20.37—03 May 20.02—03 July 19.64+02, October 19.15+04, December 18.97+04, January 180.87+04, March highest 20.38—02 (10-41 p.m.) lowest 20.30—10 (12-9 p.m.). Middling Spot 21.19—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 4.

March 20.50—04 May 20.19—02 July 19.78+01 Middling Spot 20.35—10

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

New York, Feb. 4.

March 20.35 May 20.01 July 19.59.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (March)

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous Closing	.....	20.37
To-day's Opening	.....	20.37
Difference	.....	Nil.
To-day's Closing	.....	20.35
Difference	.....	—02

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 5.

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 1-2-1944:—

Allahabad 70 44 0, BOMBAY 83 65 0, Calcutta 71 54 0, Cawnpore 69 44 0, Cuttack 75 61 0, Darjeeling 44 32 0, Delhi 68 43 0, Dehra Dun 65 37 0, Jacobabad 75 45 0, Karachi 75 56 0, Lahore 60 37 0, Lucknow 72 47 0, Madras 88 75 0, Nagpur 75 50 0, Patna 69 47 0, Peshawar 59 38 0 Shillong 54 35 0.1, Simla 43 33 0.—A. P.

Woman Dies In Tram-Car Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury at the City Coroner's Court on the body of an 80 years old woman who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on January 28 following a tram accident at Dadar

The deceased Bayabai Dhakatu was hard up hearing and she came in contact with a tram car while crossing the tram tracks. She was injured and removed to K.E.M. Hospital where she died.

Lahore Cloth Merchant Charged For Contravention Of Control Order

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Mr. R. H. Henderson, District Magistrate, Lahore, framed charges under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to-day against Mohan Lal, a leading cloth merchant of Lahore, for alleged contravention of the cotton cloth and yarn control order. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

RED CROSS FETE

A Red Cross Fete was held in Government House grounds this afternoon when various entertainments were provided for adults and children. The proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross Fund.—A.P

Homes For Bengal Children

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided yesterday over a meeting of the Committee of the "Save The Children Association of India", owing to the inability of the President, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, to attend. The Association has been organised by the All-India Women's Conference.

It was decided at the meeting to run Homes for about 400 children in Bengal and to subsidise to the extent of fifty per cent. Children's homes run by the Servants of India Society in Assam, Orissa and Malabar.

The Committee decided that the policy of Basic Education should be adopted in the homes run by the Association.—A.P.

House Collapse Case Adjourned To Feb. 29

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The case in which K. A. Noorani, an architect and engineer, R. M. Engineer, a building contractor, H. B. Marla, Chief Supervisor of the Contractor and A. M. Aga an R.C.C. Specialist are being tried for alleged negligence in connection with the collapse of a house at Churchgate Reclamation on June 28, 1942, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was called up to-day but was adjourned to February 29, due to the illness of the Solicitor instructing Mr. K. A. Somjee, Counsel for Noorani.

3 Students Sentenced To 3 Months R. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three months R.I. each, was imposed on three students, Babubhai Sakharlal, Mohanlal Sakharlal and Shantilal Ochhavlal, for carrying flags and attempting to take out a procession on Jan. 26 by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court.

ROBBED SEPOY IN BANK PREMISES?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On January 31, an office sepoy presented a cheque for Rs. 1,720 at the Imperial Bank of India and received the cash across the counter. He stood aside and was counting his cash when somebody tapped him on the shoulder and pointed to something on the floor.

As the sepoy stooped down to see what it was, the man grabbed a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 1,100 and fled. On Friday afternoon the sepoy met at Cawasji Patel Street, a man whom he identified as the one who had tapped him at the Imperial Bank five days earlier. Ghusalal Konji who was thus alleged to have robbed an office sepoy was arrested and put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was remanded to custody.

Military Lorry Drivers Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ghulam Hyder Hasanali and Mewanshah Duranshaw two military lorry drivers, who are alleged to have assaulted a police officer at Churchgate Street on Friday evening were remanded to police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

As the military authorities also applied for their custody the Magistrate remarked that they could ask for custody only after the police had concluded their inquiry and directed that they should be brought up by the police for extension of remand period from day to day as from Monday.

Water Supply Scheme For Belgaum

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb 3.

The Government of Bombay has undertaken a scheme to supply water to Belgaum City Cantonment and other surrounding villages and the Municipality has been requested to co-operate

In order to consider this proposal an urgent meeting of the Municipality was held when it was decided to accept it

"PAINTING IN ISLAM"

Muslims Demand Banning Of The Book

The twenty-fourth session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Bombay Province was held at Chhota Kabrastan on Thursday night. Kazi Ataullah delivered his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. In the course of his speech, Kazi Ataullah appealed to Muslims to organize themselves. Maulana Mohomed Tyeb Saheb, the President of the Session, said that Islam had given directions to Muslims for every sphere of life and that they should study these directions and act upto them. At its second day's session resolutions asking Government to proscribe the books "Painting in Islam" and "Satyarthaprakash" on the ground that they injure the religious sentiments and susceptibilities of Muslims and appealing to the Government of Bombay to withdraw their recent orders regarding slaughter of cattle, were passed.

WHAT RED CROSS HAS DONE FOR BENGAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4: The Indian Red Cross Society gives milk, feeds daily to 300,000 women and children in Bengal and has spent about Rs. 6 lakhs on blankets for the poor in that Province

This was mentioned as an example of the work of the Indian Red Cross by the Hon Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Defence Member, in a broadcast speech on February 4th from the All-India Radio.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO MADRAS TEACHERS

MADRAS, Feb. 3

The Madras Government have decided to pay a dearness allowance, with effect from December 1 last, to all employees including teachers of municipalities and district and panchayat boards in this Presidency at rates admissible to Government servants of corresponding grades.—United Press.

LITERACY WEEK IN CITY ENDS

Total Collection Expected To Amount Rs. 10,000

The activities of the Literacy Week came to a close with a gathering of the Committee's honorary workers which was held on Sunday 30, under the Presidentship of Prof. R. N. Welingkar.

In the course of his address Prof. Welingkar congratulated the workers on the selfless service they were rendering to the noble cause and stressed the importance of the personal contact which they were able to establish with the masses, as between man and man, irrespective of their caste, creed and social status and exhorted them to utilise these opportunities with a view to make them good citizens.

As the collection boxes have not yet been received back in the Office and opened, it is not possible to estimate the amount collected by the volunteers. But from the number of boxes, and unit cards used by more than 6,000 volunteers it appears that the amount should not fall short of Rs. 10,000/- Irrespective, however, of the amount of money that may be brought to the Committee's Literacy Fund, the Week, no doubt, served to focus public attention on the national importance of the literacy movement in a measure not previously done.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CALAMITY, SAYS SARKER

NARAINGANJ, Feb. 4: "I do not think that the present Government Food Scheme would be successful. But I do not like to embarrass them in any way", observed Mr. N. R. Sarker, formerly Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, inaugurating the Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce at Narainganj. Referring to the food problem, Mr. Sarker said that Government were responsible for last year's calamity and this year too. if the Government policy proved a failure, then they alone would be responsible for it. According to the official statistics there would be a surplus this year of about 100 lakhs maunds of rice in Burdwan Division, Central Bengal was self-sufficient North Bengal was generally surplus and Backerganj and Mymensingh were also surplus.—A P.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Feb. 2: The President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Edouard Benes, in a message to the Czechoslovak State Council said: "Germany will soon be attacked from all sides. With the Red Army approaching our frontiers and the second front in sight the resistance of the Czechoslovak people will turn into an uncompromising revolt against the oppression.

"I call our people to rise."—Reuter.

LONDON Feb 3.

An alert was sounded in London area tonight. The all clear was given after a short interval. No incidents were reported in London. During the alert there was gunfire in the Thames estuary area.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4

President Roosevelt declared at his Press Conference that Britain and the United States were working together to see that Spain maintains real neutrality. He added that he did not know whether they were succeeding or not, but he hoped. So far as he was concerned, there were no new developments in the relations with Spain. The situation, President Roosevelt added, provided a good many headaches.

ALGIERS, Feb. 4.

The German Agents who according to French quarters here were at the bottom of the recent disturbances in Morocco when ten or twelve people were killed in street clashes were, it is believed, attempting to stir up an armed insurrection.

It is believed they had set up an arms depot and they spent money lavishly.—Reuter.

DURBAN: Collective farming is urged for post-war land settlement by the South African Labour Party. In a memorandum it says:—

"There is no hope for the individual farmer with small means at his disposal and there is an imperative need to establish the principle that new schemes be on collective system." The establishment of collective villages, much on the way a village develops round a factory, steel plant or coal mine, is proposed.—India Press Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

A great increase in the production of combat planes during January was reported by the Aircraft Production Board today.

Although the total output of aircraft was only 8,789 compared with 8,802 in December, the Board said that more four-engined bombers and long-range fighters were produced than in the previous month.

According to the report tactical aircraft now represent 82 per cent of the total production with 89 per cent of this in combat types.—Reuter.

SIND TO HOLD JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE DURING EASTER

KARACHI, Feb. 5: The Sind Journalists' Association, at a general body meeting this evening, decided to hold the First All-Sind Journalists' Conference in Karachi, during the Easter holidays, and to invite Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, to preside over it.

The meeting also decided to invite the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. to hold its next meeting in Karachi at the time of the Sind Journalists' Conference.—A. P.

Rationing In Nagpur From Feb. 20

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Rationing of wheat, rice, juar and their products in Nagpur is expected to commence on February 20

It is understood that Government have at present six weeks' stocks to feed Nagpur's population of 3,75,000, but Government propose to have after two months stocks in their godowns. It is estimated that Nagpur's monthly requirements of foodgrains would be about 5,000 tons.

The head of the Rationing Department, Mr. Ramadhyani, I.C.S. explained that Government wished to be as liberal as possible in the distribution of foodgrains. Visitors to Nagpur needed no ration cards to board at any restaurant or hotel.—A. P.

Sakti Administration

(From Our Correspondent)

SAKTI, (By Mail).

The Sakti State in the Chhattisgarh States Agency enjoys a sound Administration and the Ruler is striving his best for the progress of his people. This is disclosed in the latest annual report of the State for 1942-43. The State has made cash donations to the various War Funds of Rs. 1,49,000 and investments in Defence Bonds to the extent of Rs. 16,420 till the end of 1943. To meet the modern requirements the State has agreed to join with other States of the Eastern States Agency for the establishment of a competent Joint High Court independent of the executive control and influence.

BURMA-INDIAN CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The Burma-Indian Conference which begins here on February 10, is being convened by the Government of Burma. Invitation have been extended to a number of prominent Burma Indians. It is learnt that the Governor of Burma, will address the first sitting of the conference.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT.'S PLAN

LAHORE, Feb. 4: To eliminate entirely the profit of middleman, the Punjab Government are considering a scheme to open commission shops and retail depots under Government management in all important towns with a capital of 3 crores.—Orient Press.

THREE SCHOOL BOYS DROWNED

KALNA, (Burdwan), Feb. 3.

Three lives are reported to have been lost in a boat disaster on Saturday last in river Bhagirathi. It is stated that several school boys of Patuli, while carrying an image of Goddess Saraswati from Agradwip to their school in a country boat were overtaken by hailstorm and rain in mid-stream. The boat capsized, throwing the boys overboard. Three of them are missing and believed drowned.—A. P.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4: The 14th session of the National Defence Council will be held at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 17th, 18th and 19th April, 1944, says a Press Communique. H. E. the Viceroy will preside.—A. P.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

BANGALORE: The Hon. the British Resident in Mysore was elected Chairman of the Council for the year 1944-45 at a meeting of the Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science last evening. The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,900 towards payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Institute for the year 1943-44. The Government of Bombay has given Rs. 12117 as grant-in-aid for the year 1942-43.—A. P

ADJOURNMENT FOR FAILURE OF GOVT. TO ENFORCE RECIPROCITY ACT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Anangamohan Dam has tabled an adjournment motion for the Central Assembly to discuss the Government of India's "failure" to enforce the provisions of the Reciprocity Act in spite of the strong anti-Indian feeling in the Colonies such as South Africa.—A. P

RATION POPULATION OF MADRAS

MADRAS: Madras introduced rationing on September 5, 1943.

The city has a population of 9,87,845 of whom 7,29,727 are adults and the total number of families is 1,98,911.—A. P.

Various distinctions of art—Pre-requisites of industrial design movement—Scope of Art in Industry exhibition—Mr. Beverley Nichols advises artists—Back towards Ajanta—Eyes on contemporary life.

The distinctions of art like the fine and applied are illogical and irrational. They are western imports and are repugnant to India's art-traditions. Segregation of artists in two camps should be attributed to their pernicious influence. The painters, who like the upper-class passengers suffer from superiority complexes, refuse to admit, to their fold, the commercial and industrial designers. They might even reject the claim of music, dance and drama as arts. But they should note that life opens its portals to them on uncertain occasions when it needs portraits, decorative easels on at times murals; when it requires industrial designers for its every material want. Art is intended for life and industry is the main channel through which the currents of art flow towards life.

Art And Industry

The black-out of art in India has greatly reduced the demand for both the painters and industrial designers. The dragon of unemployment is staring at both. Disunity in distress, therefore, happens to be a curious feature of the art-life of this country. Design is indisputably a problem of art and it can in no way be proved as a mechanical process. It expects the designer to be an artist; and the one who is an artist by talent and training can make a better designer. Industry is an important outlet for the creative energy of the artists; and only the artists who have captured the spirit of the art-traditions of India should be considered as competent to create Indian designs. The artists, to whom nothing that is sanctioned by the academic standards of the west is art, are welcome to keep themselves aloof from industry, but they should now widen their angle of vision and accept industrial designing as an integral factor of art.

A united art front which is an urgent need of this country presupposes a broad-conception of art and abolition of its invidious distinctions. The artists who have a false sense of dignity and superiority and supercilious dislike for the commercial and industrial designers will never realise the magnitude of the role that art can play in industry. Rightly said the Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin, Minister of Education, Government of Bengal, in his address at the inauguration of the fourth "Art in Industry" Exhibition at Calcutta on January 13, "few people realise the extent to which successful industry has to rely upon commercial art and industrial design. It is interesting to see that in England along with the industrialisation more and more attention is being given to industrial design and there can be no doubt that England's post-war trade will greatly depend upon it".

Original And Distinctive

The "Art in Industry" Exhibition is a happy beginning of a much needed movement. Though it has, so far, brought art on and not in industry, its pioneers appear to be alive to the extent and enormousness of their undertaking and they will, it is hoped, not rest on their oars Mr. H. Born, General Secretary of the exhibition, made their aims quite clear when he observed that many cottage industries have shown that art and its modern counterparts can make Indian manufactured articles both attractive and typically Indian, that Industrialists of to-morrow must draw lessons from these village crafts and produce articles of high quality, pleasing in appearance and truly Indian—and that the "Art in Industry" movement is particularly interested in this.

The designs of the country's industrial products should be Indian in spirit. They should be original and distinctive. The source of inspiration should be the smouldering traditions. The machine has stifled the growth of the cottage-industries and along with them that of the industrial designs. The industrialists are the first party that should feel the necessity of original designs, but they generally resort to short cuts and compromises in order to accelerate the pace of production and to reap, with the least delay, the maximum harvest of dividends. To them art is an unimportant stranger. Those who should insist upon retrieving their legitimate place in industry and should, in their own way, educate the industrialists and the people in appreciation of the values of art to industry are the artists—the aggrieved party. The painters and sculptors among them—the exclusionists—have realised the benefits of concerted and collective endeavour, but they keep the doors of their societies shut to industrial designing which according to their conviction, is the outcaste from the domain of art. And finally comes the Government to whom art is a pet aversion.

Reorganise Machinery

Omission of art is a conspicuous flaw in the movement of the industrial development of India. The protagonists of the movement—non-officials as well as officials—have failed to understand the simple fact that industrial endeavour stultifies itself if it disclaims art as its background. India has inaugurated an industrial movement. She is in pressing need of research in and development of designs and more than that she claims an ample basic fund of industrial designs. Such three pre-requisites of an "art in industry" organisation are there; why is the Government then not inclined to take the initiative in the matter when it knows what is happening in Great Britain and when it has opened an industrial front at New Delhi? The reply would perhaps, be that economics should take precedence over aesthetics. The Government should then note that the aesthetic poverty is one of the causes of the economic poverty of the country and that the treatment of the disease should be radical and not symptomatic

Spurious or second-rate designs, which can never be compensated for by artistically designed labels and packings, militate against industrial development. The immediate direction in which the expansion of the "Art in Industry" Exhibition needs to be undertaken is that of industrial designing. The objects of the exhibition are laudable, but the organisers ought to advance from where they have halted, if they are keen to achieve them. The machinery of the exhibition ought to be reorganised, without delay, on a permanent and democratic basis and ought to be made fully representative of the industrial, commercial and artistic interests of the country

Anti-Ajanta Complex

Sudden and surprising was the emergence from some obscure corner, of the institution styled as the Society for Promotion of Education and Culture. Though the Society has no people's leaders in the Committee, it was fortunate in securing the blessings of H. E. the Governor of Bombay at its inauguration. Equally surprising was the allotment of the subject on "India and the Arts" to Mr. Beverley Nichols. The oracular address delivered by him deserves indignant resentment; but in spite of that Mr. Nichols will find some supporters and a few ready-to-record agencies, as a matter of fact one of the recorded versions of his address has been already broadcast.

Perhaps, the address was one of the types which the Society wants as tools to pull down the tariff walls being raised against the world's intellectual resources. The chief qualification of Mr. Nichols to speak on art appeared to be his obsession with the anti-Ajanta complex Does he know what Ajanta means to the Indian artists? Has he grasped the true spirit and significance of Indian art? Such questions should not appear to be irrelevant when he has not discussed; from his point of view the characteristics which impart "Indianness" to art and when he has vaguely used the terms like Indian art and renaissance. His replies will be "back towards Ajanta" "eyes on contemporary life."

Eyes On Life

Economic insecurity cited as an argument in favour of the artists' apparent aversion towards the portrayal of the contemporary events is unacceptable to this latest authority on Indian art. He refuted the argument by saying that there are many people who would pay for creative work especially in the larger Indian States and bigger towns where there is more potential art-patronage than it is in Europe. This was a revelation which was made by Mr. Nichols on January 17, and on January 13 the Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin, Minister of Education, Bengal, presented the other and the right side of the picture in his address at the inauguration of the Art in Industry" Exhibition at Calcutta.

The Minister of Education pointed out, "There can be no gainsaying the fact that the lot of the Indian artist of to-day is an extremely hard one.... only a handful of those who pass can obtain a reasonable livelihood and hundreds of promising artists are forced to abandon their real calling and have to become clerks or take any other job they can obtain. This is a tragedy." Has Mr. Nichols any reply to give to Mr. Tamizuddin? He said that there are many people who would pay for creative work, but he has not discussed his conception of creative work. The potential art-patronage discovered by him all of a sudden is probably not intended for the Indian artists as they are not 'creative'.

The self-appointed adviser of the Indian artists does not believe in the political argument. Is he prepared to aver that the freedom of expression and facilities of living enjoyed by the artists of his country are enjoyed by the artists of this country? Let him be told that the Indian artists, in spite of the economic insecurity and political subjugation, are not blind to the current events of their country's life. The gentleman who spoke on a subject like "India and the Arts" and who advised the artists to turn their eyes to life must have seen paintings with the titles like "Congress Movement", "Eighth August 1942." "Flag Salutation" and "Bengal Relief Fund" in the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society which closed on Sunday last. He ought to take such paintings to his country and exhibit them there and also introduce their painters to the patrons discovered by him.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

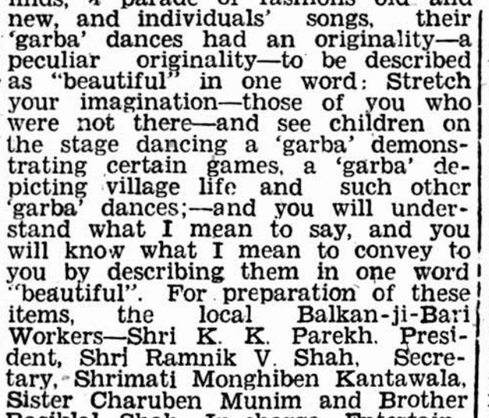
All of you, of course, have heard of Minoo Masani. Besides the fact that he is to-day Mayor of Bombay, probably you know him better through his "Our India"—in English or in some translated Indian language. Somehow I like him ever since he was very young and ever since I was very young too. I am sure, you also like him.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) had the privilege of getting its Matunga Branch inaugurated by him—by Minoo Masani, I mean—on last Sunday, January 30. In his short speech,—he spoke only a few words, because he realised children were more anxious and he expressed that he also was more anxious to see the entertainment programme than hear or make speeches,—he blessed the Branch and hoped that it will continue to work for children with the same zeal and enthusiasm as was visible on that day!

Minoo Masani very kindly gave me certain suggestions regarding the work of Balkan-ji-Bari, and one of them was that on all occasions we should speak in Hindustani, and not in Gujarati as was being done at Matunga. Yes, our Association has passed such a resolution—of introducing Hindustani in Branches, so that at the inter-Bari or inter-Provincial gatherings boys and girls may be able to speak to and follow each other easily. The resolution is being put into practice, and necessary steps have already been taken. It was gratifying to see Minoo Masani himself speaking in Hindustani.

However, I think we should be able to see the practical difficulty. In the beginning, wherever there is a majority of children knowing a particular language, they themselves would like to speak that language and to hear that language. If they do not understand what they speak or what they hear—as will be the case also with the minority children knowing another language,—possibly there will be greater impatience in the juveniles' audience than otherwise. For instance, in Sind where there is majority of Sindhi children, they will enjoy programmes in Sindhi rather than in any other language; in South India, boys and girls will appreciate programmes in Tamil or Telegu, and so on. Nevertheless, we should make an effort from the very start, to introduce Hindustani amongst children in all provinces—so that when they meet at the time of a common function, everyone of them may be able to appreciate the programmes alike.

"I'm at ease"



"That's a good joke"

Speaking of programmes, what a joyous 'bunch' of items was given by the Matunga boys and girls at the aforesaid function! Who ever has doubts about children's talents? Let such persons not lose opportunities of visiting Balkan-ji-Bari meetings—special or even the ordinary ones—and they will be able to see for themselves what children can actually do. They spread their mirth and merriment—which they have in abundance and which they do not at all grudge to share with others: You will feel that real joy when you see them play, dance, sing or speak—and you will carry that happiness home with yourselves.

Apart from the dramatic piece, humorous skits, formation of Pyramids, a parade of fashions old and new, and individuals' songs, their 'garba' dances had an originality—a peculiar originality—to be described as "beautiful" in one word: Stretch your imagination—those of you who were not there—and see children on the stage dancing a 'garba' demonstrating certain games, a 'garba' depicting village life and such other 'garba' dances;—and you will understand what I mean to say, and you will know what I mean to convey to you by describing them in one word "beautiful". For preparation of these items, the local Balkan-ji-Bari Workers—Shri K. K. Parekh, President, Shri Ramnik V. Shah, Secretary, Shrimati Monghiben Kantawala, Sister Charuben Munim and Brother Rasiklal Shah, In-charge, Entertainments, as well as others seem to have taken lots of pains, and they deserve our congratulations for the great success of the function. May they continue to retain children's happiness like that always!

* * *

Last week the Independence Day was celebrated throughout India—by children also along with their elders—mostly in homes, in silence. Every one yearns for freedom and wishes to remain free. And we know what an amount of joy can freedom give: May India soon be free!

The February issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own paper" is ready It is full of interesting articles and nice pictures as usual. Those of you who are not its permanent subscribers will do good to order for its copy immediately, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

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Conducted by CHRONICLER

Scoop!

Lin Yutang may be in Bombay within a few weeks.

This is the news that I have received from a friend in touch with people in China.

But it does not alter the situation that was revea'ed on this Page some weeks ago when I asked the question:

"Is Dr. Lin Yutang, world-famous Chinese philosopher, humanist and humorist a dangerous character? To be more explicit, is there a ban on his entry in India? ..Or is he allowed to come into and go out of India as he pleases like any other Allied citizen? Can he come to India and, if he so chooses, stay here for a few months to study Indian conditions like Mr. Beverley Nichols, for instance? If not, why not?" .. ..

The authorities have not cared to answer this question, but it will be interesting—and, possibly, edifying—if some M.L.A. asks a direct question on this subject at the forthcoming session of the Central Assembly.

★

The Reason Why!

Is it true that on more than one occasion his desire to make a prolonged stay in India has been frustrated by the official refusal (or diplomatically—expressed reluctance?) to endorse his visa for a longer period than absolutely necessary for transit from China to America across India? Apart from the bird's-eye-view of Indian landscape from an aeroplane, he has not so far been allowed to have a closer look at India, much less a contact with Indians except a few he might have met at the Calcutta aerodrome during the transit. This time, too, it seems he will be allowed only to pass through Bombay on his way to South Africa and America.

If any restrictions are put on the movements of so distinguished a world personage as Lin Yutang it would be not only downright inhospitable and discourteous on the part of the authorities, but it will also throw a revealing light on the motives of those who are supposed to be fighting this anti-Fascist, "People's War." By what stretch of imagination can a ban on a confirmed anti-Fascist like Lin Yutang be justified on grounds of military expediency?

On one very good ground: Lin Yutang is not only an anti-Fascist, he is also an anti-Imperialist. And during the last several years he has been proclaiming his strong anti-Imperialist views from the house-tops and openly allying himself with the cause of Indian freedom.

★

Offered With Wrath!

This is what "New York Times" has to say about "Between Tears And Laughter":—

"Lin Yutang, a gentle and just man, has written a book which is neither. Conceived in disgust, borne with pain, offered with wrath, this book tells the western world to go where it is going anyway—to hell... .....the irritation he produced is profound and lasting..... The villain of the piece is, of course, Winston Churchill. Lin Yutang calls him names—civilised names, to be sure, like "the modern Metternich" and "the modern Pericles" because Lin Yutang is much too learned to call him just "so—and—so."

And this would be Lin Yutang's reply to this criticism:—

"The purpose of this book is to say something that must be said and say it with simplicity. The age calls for simple statements and re-statements of simple truths. The prophets of doom are involved, those who would bring light must be clear. Our problem is the problem of moral decay and degeneration. From a handful of dust faith must come. There is more hope in a heather rose than in all the tons of Teutonic philosophy. I do not know how to say these things, but God give me strength to say them. The shadow of another war already looms before us. We have to think straight and think fast." (From the Author's "Preface to Myself.")

It is evident that in this process of straight-thinking and plain-speaking, he has stepped on the corns of Imperialism and (to change the metaphor) shown-up the ugly spots of the European civilisation in the mirror of his criticism. The extracts re-printed on page 3 are enough to show why Lin Yutang has fallen from grace in the American and British press.

Here are a few more extracts which are reproduced here, for ocpies of the book for general sale (though published over a year ago) may not reach India (for obvious reasons) for many more months (or years?) to come.

★

Asia Awakened

Thus Lin Yutang talks about Asia:—

"The emergence of Asia—and I think of Russia as half-Asiatic—is the one greatest single fact of this war. It has upset the war schedule and is going to upset the peace schedule .... Asia is too aroused to submit and too big to spank. The West must either plan for co-operation with Asia or plan without it and make ready for a bigger and better war .... The emergence of Asia simply means this: *the end of the era of imperialism.* Nothing is going to stop it ..

"The only logical way to keep Asia down permanently would be to keep the knowledge of the use of rifles and guns from the Asiatics as we are trying to keep the American bombsight from the enemy. Stretch it across the decades and you know it cannot be done. For a century that discrepancy in arms alone maintained the white empires in Asia. What the great Second World War suddenly revealed is that now the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Russians all have guns. This fact is going to change world history ."

Finally, he speaks to Europe about the white man's burden:—

"Europe, I know, still intends to appropriate the world. There are the British Empire, the French Empire, and the Dutch Empire. Even Portugal has got a concession, Macao, in China! .. To-day Asia and Africa must still be the cows that produce the milk for Europeans. Why? Because Europe wants to raise their standards of living and educate them toward self-government! Who in the first place robbed them of their liberty and their self-government? Who says that the standards of living in India have improved, and not deteriorated, after two centuries of English rule? ..

"Europe is the focus of infection of this earth, and Imperialism is the toxin by which it spreads until the whole world is sick, so sick ..

"Other people's jewels don't keep you awake if you have no greed in your heart. No insoluble problems exist if the Christian powers will let Malaya, the Dutch Indies, Siam, Indo-China, Burma, and India go. All of them aspire to self-government and all of them will give trouble to Europe not when they are masters, but only when they are to be exploited as slaves."

The chapter, "The Future of Asia", begins with these words, "Asia is frightening the Anglo-Saxon Powers."

And one Asiatic—Lin Yutang—a mild and gentle person, but with a pen that can flash like a rapier when it chooses, has certainly frightened the European imperialists!

★

"In This Our Life"

Due, perhaps, to the rival attractions of the Music Congress and Uday Shankar's shows, the Bombay Art Society's exhibition (which concluded last Sunday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall) did not attract the full measure of public and press attention that it deserved.

The usual pretty-pretty lanscapes and the Anglo-Indianesque "picturesquely Oriental" bazar scenes were there, of course, but also a few really outstanding pictures—both of the delightful and disturbing variety.

Our old friend Ara's "Maratha Battle" has been much talked about already, as it won the Governor's Medal. It is a fine picture—and a difficult one, too, considering the host of figures he has drawn in the appropriately animated attitudes of a cavalry charge.

It was noticeable that, despite what Mr. Beverley Nichols has been saying, contemporary life does inspire the modern Indian artist. Even political themes have been tried—"August 8" (A.I.C.C. meeting) and "Flag Salutation", being only two examples. It would appear, however, that such vigorous themes need the vigorous modern technique. The decorative, traditional style does scant justice to them.

But the picture that, in the opinion of this writer, merited the highest award was D. D. Dalal's "In This Our Life" a piece of bold and realistic—and yet imaginative—art, which was by-passed by the Judging Committee with a mere "Highly Commended" but which irresistibly drew the appreciative attention of every visitor to the exhibition.

"IN THIS OUR LIFE"!

And yet Beverley Nichols says that "Indian artists have deliberately turned their backs on life"!

"In This Our Life", evidently is inspired by the grim tragedy of Bengal. The man, the woman, the child—what terror is in their eyes—are fleeing from the spectre of starvation. These figures are in sombre grey, in contrast with the brilliant background which might be a flaming sun-set—or the flames from funeral pyres! In the remote background is the merest suggestion of the gaunt skeleton of a leafless tree with a couple of vultures sitting on the branches.

★

This picture, apart from its topical significance, is notable for two reasons: First, though realistic it is not merely propagandistic. The tragedy of starvation is suggested rather than proclaimed in the usual poster style. (This is where Dalal proves himself to be a superior artist to one like Chittaprosad of the Communist Party whose black-and-white sketches, though sincere and pointed, were too obviously designed on propagandist lines). Second, Dalal has seen at the Bengal tragedy and seen through it at the larger, the universal, tragedy of the hungry, the dispossessed and the terror-stricken people of the world. Thus, while seeking striking realism of effect, he has made his figures simply human, without any provincial, national or racial characteristics. They might be Bengalis running away from famine, but they might also be Europeans running away from the Hitler terror! In this universalisation of emotion, Dalal has achieved the highest in art.

★

Dalal And His Dream Girl

Dinanath Dalal, still in his late twenties, who painted "In This Our Life", is perhaps the best-known artist in Marathi literary circles, the reason being that he has designed the book-covers of more Marathi books than any other artist—or even any three artists combined! Khandekar and Warerkar, Atre and Phadke, Kanekar and Deshpande—however much the Marathi writers might disagree among themselves, they are all agreed on one thing: a Dalal cover for their books. According to a publisher, an attractive cover made by Dalal is a sure guarantee of the success of a book.

In his house, Dalal has a unique library of modern Marathi literature. The subjects are varied—Philosophy, Criticism, Fiction, Drama, Poetry. The authors include unknown young tyros as well as masters of Marathi language and literature. The books, indeed, have nothing in common except the Dalal Cover.

And on most of these book-covers, one sees the same girl—"Dalal's Dream Girl", as she is known among his friends who were always teasing him about this beautiful creature of his imagination. Now, of course, the teasing has stopped, for Dalal has married—and married a fellow-artist, Sumati Pandit, who is more than a source of inspiration for his work, being an earnest collaborator and candid critic.

Dalal is perhaps the busiest artist in Bombay and one day's work for him might include an exhibition painting, three book-covers, a few cinema advertisement designs and a political cartoon. His cartoons have been regularly appearing in the Marathi weekly, "Chitra", and are notable for the boldness of his lines and his iconoclastic, irreverant and pointed criticism of society and political personages.

★

Is It An Offence To Wear A Gandhi Cap?

Once again this department echoes the question: Is it a criminal offence to put on a Gandhi cap?

I am constrained to repeat this question because again and again I find that innocent citizens are subjected to annoying and, sometimes, humiliating pin-pricks by the Police for no reason except that they wear a Gandhi Cap.

Here is the latest case of this kind: A well-known publisher from Poona got down from the Deccan Queen at Victoria Terminus Station. He had with him a parcel of books which he had brought with him to deliver to a book-seller in Bombay. No sooner had he alighted from his compartment than he was accosted by a police constable who demanded to search the luggage. The search yielded nothing more incriminating than the parcel of a few hundred copies of a harmless novel. But the constable (enforcing a new Defence of India Rule of his own on the spur of the moment) declared that it was illegal to bring books. When he was informed that there was no such law in existence, he changed the argument and said the books might be objectionable.

"Have you got any list of objectionable books to show that this particular book is banned or proscribed?", he was asked.

He replied that he had no such list but insisted that the book *might* be objectionable and refused to allow the porter to carry the parcel out of the platform. After quite half an hour's wrangling, it was decided by the all-mighty constable to take the publisher and his parcel of books to the Railway Police Station. The Officer on duty said he had no knowledge that the book was banned. Nor had he any list with him. The only list was kept in the Police Commissioner's Office. And so the argument went on till a friendly police officer happened to come across and intervened on behalf of the publisher. At last the publisher could depart with his books.

Now the question is: When more than a hundred passengers alighted from the same train, carrying all sorts of packages and parcels with them, how is it that the Policeman pinned his suspicion only on one passenger. There is no other explanation except this: There was only one passenger who was clad in khaddar and had a Gandhi Cap on! And so he was at once suspected as a criminal!

Has the Railway Police any other explanation. If so, let us have it!

Hitler's Handwriting Betrays Him!

Scientific graphologists like dour old J. Vreeland Haring and his son Howard have helped to put more than one criminal in the electric chair. They use the science of graphology as a precise weapon.

When they went into Hunterdon County Courthouse, at Flemington New Jersey, in January, 1935, they produced hundreds of specimens of handwriting: vast sheets of enlarged comparisons collected from bills, notes and letters.

Juggling with these like a giant jigsaw puzzle, they set out their grim conclusions. The handwriting evidence thus evolved helped to seal the doom of German carpenter Bruno Richard Hauptmann, killer of the Lindbergh baby.

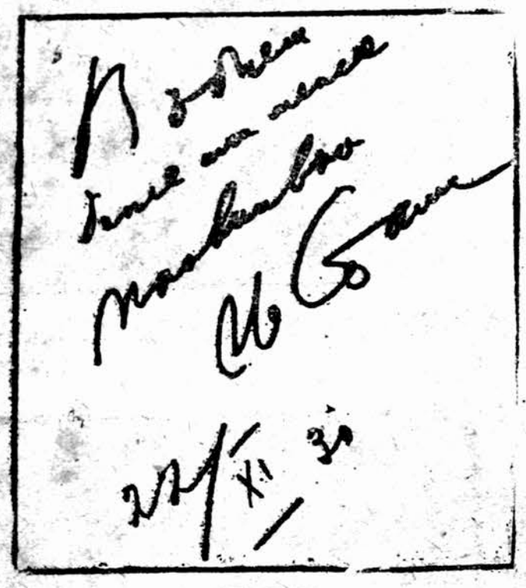
Character-reading graphologists have other ideas. They claim that handwriting is "a logical interpretation of character on paper." According to them, the dooms and destinies of dictators may be traced in their handwriting.

Of this second school of thought is Elizabeth Ullstein, daughter of the great German Jewish Berlin publisher whose business was filched by the Nazis. Her interest in graphology began in modest fashion before the war, when she had access to the letters of statesmen, authors and artists.

Later her studies became scientific. Last week in the "New York Times" Elizabeth Ullstein published analyses of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin through their handwriting.

No Love In His Life

True to his superstition phobia, Hitler sets a lot of store by the value of handwriting analyses. For this reason alone, Miss Ullstein alleges, all but one of his handwritten letters have disappeared.



STALIN
"Power On A Leash"

In the Fuehrer's handwriting Miss Ullstein finds the most important feature is what graphologists recognise as the common sign of the actual or potential psychopath.

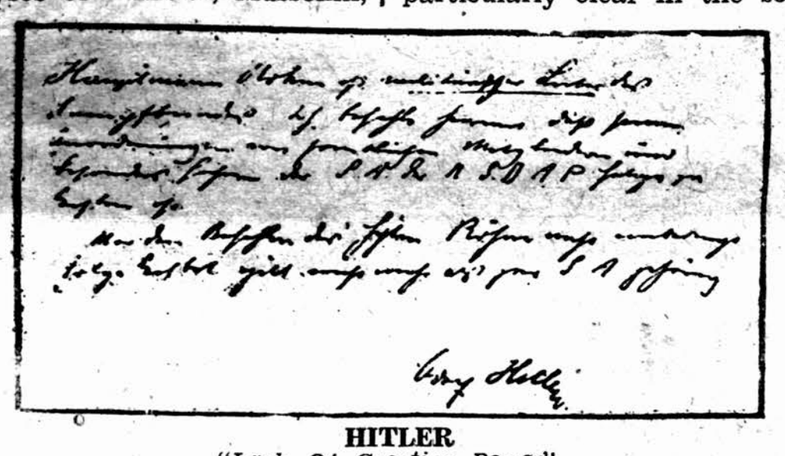
She says: "I refer to the fact that the writing runs like a thread across the page" this is particularly clear in the so-called middle zone of the script, where the pen appears to trail along so that all contours are lost, "just enough of the form remaining to make the letter legible."

When Hitler is not slurring his letters he uses the angular form of connecting, and "that is a sign of wilfulness, of the person who lives in a continuous state of tenseness and dissonance with his surroundings." Shown in that fatal "middle zone" is the most personal phase of character, a meagreness reflected by an "unpleasant thinning out of the script." To an expert this indicates lack of creative power, a hurried and senseless drive from point to point, and a character "unsuited to private life and love."

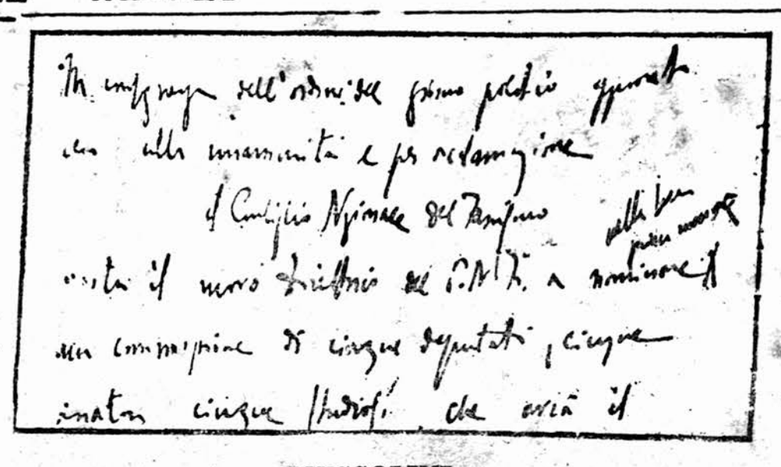
The rapidly changing, almost flickering pressure of Hitler's pen also indicates an impulsiveness "which friends and foes alike have called a 'demoniac' power." But, despite ugliness and lack of distinction in individual letters, his writing as a whole has a rhythm, mirroring extraordinary magnetic power.

Most betraying of all is the signature. The first name in Gothic script, and the surname in Latin script portray a dual nature: "the little bourgeois Adolf of the beer halls and the Hitler who wants to dominate the world: the reality and dream-pose."

Analysed in greater detail, the signature ascends to the t in Hitler, then tumbles haphazardly down the page. Then an extra v or loop is stuck on without any clear justification. To expert Ullstein this is significant: "There is no graceful, finished end, but a sudden catastrophic decline. It is a signature that may well reflect its writer's destiny."



HITLER
"Lack Of Creative Power"



MUSSOLINI
"Utterly Superficial"

Superficial Benito

In Benito Mussolini the contrast is considerable. The script is warmer, more romantic, reflecting a racial as well as a personal difference. The middle zone is rounded off and satisfied, implying a full and fulfilled private life. "For the Italian dictator, as for Napoleon before him, political activity is not a definite compensation for personal frustrations, but an extension of the private existence into a larger domain."

The shaping of the letters, particularly l, t, f, indicate capacity for adjustment and compromise, reliance on judgment rather than blind intuition. But though the impression conveyed to the analyst is of a fine facade, the showiness appears utterly superficial. When Miss Ullstein examines the length and breadth of the letters she finds the desire to be calculating, with the romantic spirit interfering in the background.

Finally she finds there is no harmony between willpower and action. Instead, she sees a conflict of impulses typical of the adolescent.

"Power On A Leash"

In still more violent contrast is the writing of Stalin. Graphologist Ullstein sees in her specimen of the Russian leader's writing a page symbolising the universe. Stalin rushes across the whole sheet "in a manner that bespeaks willpower and ruthless drive." But the clarity of the numerals, though showing calculation, is not the kind of greed experts sometimes see in the numerals of financiers. Similar to Hitler's is the rightward slope of the writing, which indicates defied barriers.

Unlike Hitler's-Stalin's writing is sharp in its finishing strokes, the dash of the signature showing a strong critical faculty, aggressive in the extreme, though not unrestrained and "catastrophic" like Hitler's.

In short, it explodes only after calculation and reflection....It has a speed of action, but with movements of rest and self-control. While Hitler's writing appears to rush from point to point Stalin's looks like "power on a leash."—"News Review."

Books That Help Bombing!

By R. W. CLARK

How many electricians, if any, lived in 1939 in the Rue Albert? The fat volume of the "Annuaire du Commerce", Belgium's Trade Directory, will tell you. What are the gradients on the roads between Genoa and the French Frontier? You will find the answers in the Italian Touring Club publications.

Print, in fact, is not only mightier than the rifle: it often shows where to point the tommy-gun or drop the bomb.

Collecting, collating, and distributing such aids to dictator-swatting is the job of an office in the Ministry of Economic Warfare on which you could base a dozen Underground Europe plays or a score of Commando films.

In a little room in a London square, between walls plastered with maps and filled with shelves of travel guides that would make a connoisseur condone robbery, its members sort and sift the raw material of such enterprises. The room is a Post Office more than a library, however, passing on to scores of Service and civilian departments, the basic books containing the facts and figures of Europe.

COULD HAVE SAVED LIVES

Continental Trade Directories, travel-books from Aunt Fanny's misspent youth, gleanings of the Book Salvage Committees, and stray volumes of statistics found in such unlikely places as gas-works and directors' studies, have all passed through this room since the major drive for material was launched. At one time, they were coming in at the rate of 10 sackfuls a day.

The original appeal to the public asked for "all rare and detailed information on places, persons, or firms in foreign countries—trade handbooks, financial directories, street guides, trade or exhibition catalogues, industrial photographs and official publications."

Some of their uses were obvious; others not so obvious. There was, for instance, a gush of Dieppe photographs after last August; yet even if people only have a little to send it is better to post it before it is too late—in this case it might have saved lives.

The complex problems not only of breaking into Europe but of staying there for the first six months, raise a dozen questions which can be answered by yachting manuals, climbing guides, and road books. Large-scale street plans of such bombing targets as Cologne and Munich are useful: even more so are the plans of the smaller towns which seem unimportant to the layman, but which may by this time house some vital factory.

Intelligence and propaganda services can make curious use of the most unhelpful looking information, and the man who dropped the Tricolor on the Arc de Triomphe could pick out Paris almost street by street from the pictures he had studied.

In addition, dozens of Service departments, working in country districts where library facilities are non-existent, are now doing their job more easily and efficiently with the help of the Baedeker, the Blue, the Grieben and Michel in guides which have come in by the hundred. More are still needed.

These "Enquire Withins" to Hitler's Europe, together with street plans of Berlin and Cologne, have been among the most numerous of the items sent in. But it is, of course, the rarities which are more useful—the law of supply and demand enters even a Government office without signing a pass.

EVEN TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES!

Of greater use, for instance, than a 19th-Century Swiss Baedeker would be the volumes which have listed the inhabitants of Czech villages, have given detailed information on a vital Italian chemical factory, or on the railway sidings of Bulgaria.

Foreign Stock Exchange Yearbooks are even more useful, in fact, than the guides to Berlin. The pre-war canal guides which gave such revealing data as the width of lock-gates and the heights of bridges are gratefully accepted. So are Trade Directories, even of such innocents as the sugar, the brewing, or the leather industries.

Continental telephone directories are looked upon with covetous eyes, while maps showing the distribution of populations, commodities, canals, or railways, are also needed.

Do not hesitate, in fact, if the extent of your foreign literature is limited to "Official Guide for Shippers, Tokio, 1939." It may help to open the gate to the Emperor's Palace.

And there is, of course, that vast sea of facts and figures which is known as the Trade of Technical Press. Goering has already banned photographs of factories in all technical journals. But German advertisements have never been renowned for modesty, and there were, after all, 36,000 technical journals in the world before the war.

Few of them, few of the guide-books, can rightly be described as literature; their job in the world has always been a different one. But they do all belong to the family of the printed word. And they are now having their revenge for those bonfires of books with which the Nazis first put a "K" into German culture.

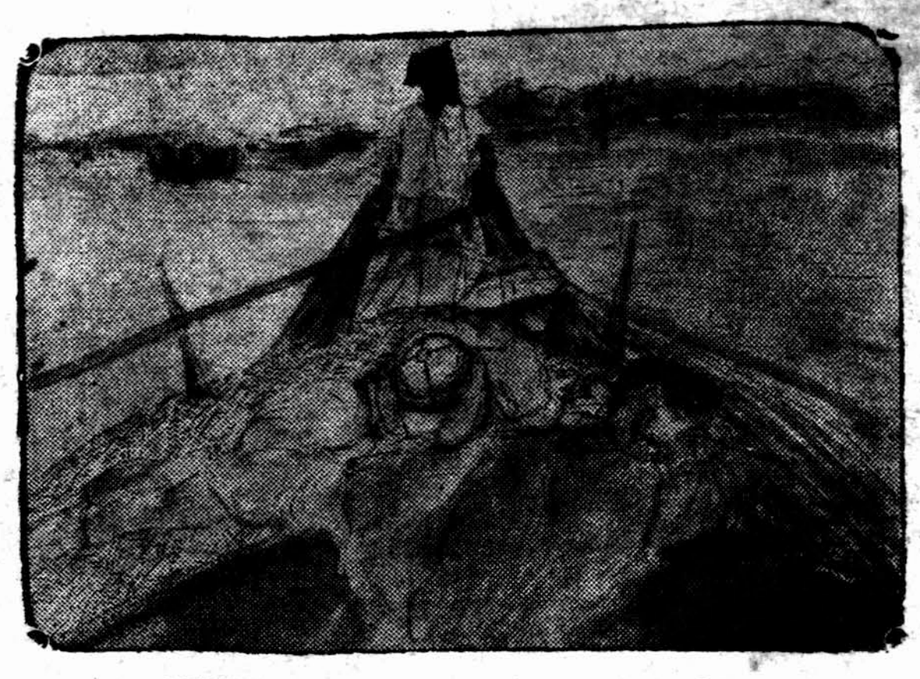
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Arakan Campaign As Seen By War Office Artist Anthony Cross

ARAKAN BATTLE—Buddhist t emple destroyed by shell-fire.

A "V. C.": Subedar Lal Bahadur Thapa, V.C., talking to his comrades.

CHINS' UP!—Haka Tribesmen of the Chin hills.



AFLOAT—Sampan convoy on the Mayu river

Chiang & His Children

When Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son of President Chiang Kai-Shek, was a student in Peiping, one of his school mates was the son of Wang Ching-wei, the Wang who later became China's Number One Traitor.

Young Wang often ridiculed Young Chiang because he never bought extra food outside the school's mess hall.

At that time, President Chiang gave Young Chiang only 1 dollar a month as pocket money. The 1 dollar was given in ten instalments.

President Chiang often said to his son, "Don't ask money from me. Be a strong man and create your own future."

That was President Chiang's philosophy in the education of his children. His rule was "Spirit, not money, is power."

Only Deeds Count

The President does not want his son to harbour intentions of becoming a high official. One's contribution to society, according to President Chiang, should not be measured by his official position. Young Chiang adds to this remark his own comment that the most respected people should be the frontline fighters and the farmers.

Empty talk is an enemy to success, President Chiang told his son. Only actual deeds count.

Introspection is one of the important elements for success, in the view of the President, and Chiang Ching-kuo asks himself three questions each night before he goes to bed. Has he done anything against his own conscience? Has he done anything against his parents? Has he done anything against his country? That is the way through which he corrects and improves himself.

To accomplish anything two principles should be observed, according to President Chiang. First, one must first make it clear which part of the matter should be handled first and which part next. Second, one must not stop halfway.

Beginning And End

Once President Chiang scolded Young Chiang for his hand writing, because the first part of one of Young Chiang's letters to his father was carefully written but the second part was written in a hurry. In doing anything, the President said, one must both begin and end with great care and spirit.

President Chiang paid close attention to the environment in which his children lived. When Ching-kuo was young, his father sent him to Shanghai to learn about New China and the influence of the west. Later the father found Shanghai too luxurious for the education of the young. Ching-kuo was then sent to Peiping.

In a man, the most important element is sincerity, President Chiang told his son. He made up a list of "Don'ts" for Ching-kuo, such as "Don't be arrogant". "Don't depend on others," and 'Don't brag."

One of the President's mottoes is "Conquer your environment, don't be conquered." Social evils must be overcome, or one will fall into them."

Self-sacrifice, according to the President, is the principle for one serving his country. He cited an example in a letter to Ching-kuo. When the first emperor of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) was told during a war that if he did not surrender, his father, who was in the hands of the enemy, would be executed, he replied:

"Go ahead! I would like to share a bowl of the soup if you cook him!"

One of President Chiang's favourite books is "Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan's Letters to His Family." in which the famed statesman of the Manchu Dynasty expounded his philosophy of life, his methods of study and work, and his principles of physical and mental hygiene.

When too busy to write to his son President Chiang often sent word for him to read specified letters in the book.

Young Chiang's premier textbook was the "Teachings of Mencius." Mencius expressed his philosophy in simple terms and anecdotes in the "Teachings." When the President saw his son after an absence his first question to Ching-kuo was usually, "Have you been reading Mencius?"

President Chiang is happy to see Ching-kuo working hard for the advancement of China's local self-government, he said in one of his recent letters to his son. Chiang Ching-kuo, 33 years old, is now administrator for southern Kiangsi and concurrently magistrate of Kanhsion. The area under his administration is regarded as one of the best governed regions in China.

"So you believe in Free Speech?"
"Eh! I do an' all."
"Well then, you won't mind if I use your telephone."

"No Sir-ee, I sure can't say I think much of your railways."
"Oh! But you can't deny that our rails have their points."

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